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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Italy Finances Mozambique-Swaziland Railroad
*MB2205061992 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 21 May 92*

[Text] Forty-nine km of the railroad linking Mozambique and Swaziland will be rehabilitated as of June this year. The Mozambican and Italian Government signed an incidental accord in Maputo today. It was signed by Transport and Communications Minister Armando Guebuza and Italian Ambassador to Mozambique Manfredo di Camerana.

That one-year project is part of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, SADCC, program. The Italian Government has made available more than 14 million ECUs [European Currency Units] for that purpose.

*** Australian Mining Development Plans Viewed**

*92AF0771A Johannesburg ENGINEERING NEWS
in English 27 Mar 92 p 24*

[Text] A recent edition of African Business states Australian mining companies are planning to spend US\$146-million on exploration and mine development in Africa this year.

They are also looking to spread their activities into Zaire, Zambia, Angola and Mozambique once the investment climate improves in those countries.

According to the journal these are the main results of a new survey of the 15 Australian mining companies now operating in 11 African countries.

Published figures show African mining output has been in decline for the past 20 years.

By the early 1980s, it had fallen to 68 percent of the 1970 level, a poorer result than from agriculture.

The annual spending on exploration throughout the continent fell to US\$115-million by the late 1980s compared with the World Bank's suggested level of US\$1-billion, reports the journal.

There has been a rapid growth of Australian mining companies moving into Africa, with special focus on west Africa and southern Africa.

In 1985, there was only one Australian company in Africa—Bridge Oil, with a diamond mine in Guinea—but this number had grown to 12 by 1990 and to 15 by 1991.

Australia's biggest company, BHP, now has operations run by its U.S.-based subsidiary in Ghana, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Egypt, Morocco and Zimbabwe.

According to the journal, the major investments during 1992 will be Golden Shamrock Mining's US\$55-million development of the Iduapriem gold mine in Ghana.

BHP Minerals plans to spend US\$77-million to raise milling capacity and to lift production to 160,000 ounces a year at its Syama gold mine in Mali, while BHP Minerals and Delta Gold will know by October whether

it is feasible to go ahead with the US\$200-million development of Zimbabwe's Hartley platinum scheme.

*** Three Countries To Benefit From Dam Projects**

*92AF0774A Johannesburg ENGINEERING NEWS
in English 27 Mar 92 p 9*

[Article by Jill Stanford]

[Text] The first phase of the Komati River Basin development has been given the green light.

A treaty has been signed in Mbabane, Swaziland between the Kingdom of Swaziland, the Republic of Mozambique and South Africa in terms of which the R[rand]328-million (1990 price) Driekoppies dam will be constructed.

This construction is to be followed by the R432-million (1990 price) building of the Maguga dam in Swaziland.

The Driekoppies dam is planned to be built downstream of the South African/Swaziland border on the Mhlumati (Lomati) river.

It will consist of an uncontrolled spillway over a concrete gravity section and two earth flanks, and will have a gross storage capacity of 250 million m³.

The maximum wall height above the lowest foundation will be 50 m, the length of the spillway will be 150 m and the length of the dam wall will be 2,400 m.

A final decision on the construction of the Maguga dam which will be sited in Swaziland on the Komati river, will be taken after the ongoing studies have been completed.

In KaNgwane substantial sugar cane development is envisaged.

This sugar will be processed at the new TSB sugar mill to be situated in South Africa close to the KaNgwane border.

The ENGINEERING NEWS (October 18, 1991) reported that Transvaal Suiker Beperk (TSB) called for applications from about 10 front-running consulting firms for the design of the proposed R300-million sugar mill to be built near Komatipoort.

The viability of the mill has been hanging in the balance, as the availability of sufficient irrigation water was regarded as of vital importance for the growing of sufficient sugar cane for the economic operation of the mill.

It was therefore decided that there must be proper coordination between the establishment of the mill and the availability of additional irrigation water from the Driekoppies dam.

The dam will make large-scale development possible in an area where population and agricultural growth has made great demands on the available water supplies.

In Swaziland, the Maguga dam will increase the assurance of water supplies to existing irrigation projects and avail further water for irrigation expansion.

Some 7,500 hectares of new irrigation including limited hydroelectrical power generation will be developed.

In conjunction with the treaty, signed on March 13, a further treaty was signed to establish a Joint Water Commission between Swaziland and South Africa, to whom the Komati Basin Water Authority (Kobwa) will be responsible.

Kobwa will be founded in terms of the treaty of the development of the Komati River Basin and will be responsible for financing, constructing and finally operating the project. The organization will also look after the interests of South Africa, Swaziland and Mozambique during all subsequent phases of development.

* Regional Cooperation on Electrical Power

92AF0782A Johannesburg *THE WEEKLY MAIL*
in English 24-29 Apr 92 p 16

[Article by Mondli Makhanya: "Grid Will Bring Power to the People"; first paragraph is *THE WEEKLY MAIL* comment]

[Text] Plans to install a power grid across the sub-continent are well underway but the scheme is being hampered by civil wars and lack of finance, reports Mondli Makhanya.

Even before plans for a southern African power grid get off the ground, regional co-operation on electrical power has already begun.

Faced with a huge shortage of electricity, the Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority (Zesa) has asked Eskom [Electricity Supply Commission] to bail it out, which Eskom readily agreed to do. Plans are now afoot to put up lines from Matimba power station in the north-western Transvaal to Bulawayo.

Co-operation between Mozambique and South Africa around reconstruction of Cahora Bassa is at an advanced stage—with repair of the line from the dam to the South African border due to start soon. It is due to be completed by 1995.

Eskom subsidiary Rotek has also agreed to assist in maintenance and reconstruction of Angola's power lines once Namibian experts have removed landmines from around the lines. It also wants to train Namibian and Angolan technicians at its Midrand training site. A hydroelectric power scheme has been in construction for several years between Lesotho and South Africa with the Lesotho Highlands water scheme.

Comments Wits University Electrical Department head Jan Reyneke: "The beginnings of a regional grid are already underway. It should be in place in 15-25 years' time."

This co-operation between utility companies—which has come ahead of political approval—illustrates the inevitability of the proposed grid which will involve Angola, Zimbabwe, Zaire, Mozambique, Angora, Tanzania,

Kenya and South Africa. The fact is they all depend on each other for cheap electricity.

Southern Africa has enormous potential for generating hydroelectrical power. It is said the Zaire River could generate up to 100,000 megawatts of power, Angola's Cunene River also has such potential. Cahora Bassa is capable of producing 2,000 megawatts of electricity but sabotage by Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] rebels has meant it now generates only 20 megawatts.

Countries such as Kenya, Zaire and Lesotho have the added incentive of earning foreign from selling hydroelectric power to the regional industrial powerhouse of South Africa. [as published]

In South Africa itself power giant Eskom will not be able to meet domestic and industrial power needs by the end of the decade and will require hydroelectric power from its neighbours. South Africa's energy authorities would also like to lessen dependence on pollutants coal and uranium. South Africa's coal reserves are expected to be exhausted in 50 years.

Economic restructuring programmes in frontline states and the advent of democracy in South Africa has given the project added impetus. For the frontline states to make International Monetary Fund-prescribed economic restructuring succeed, a stable electricity supply is needed.

Locally a future government—faced with a situation where only 25 percent of the population has access to electricity—will be under extreme pressure to electrify the townships and as far as possible extend the supply to rural areas.

The same pressure will come to bear on frontline governments, where currently only 10 percent of the population has access to electricity.

In the short term, however, it is Eskom which stands to gain the most. It presently produces excess capacity and has had to mothball a number of power stations due to falling demand.

The crisis in the mining industry—which is Eskom's largest client—and the consequent shutting down of marginal mines has accelerated this process.

Eskom spokesman Peter Adams notes that with the energy authority having accepted the idea "the next phase is to sell the project to the political authorities and to find financing, which will be formidable tasks."

Eskom chief executive Ian McRae—whose brainchild the scheme is—has been criss-crossing the subcontinent meeting industrialists and heads of state trying to sell the scheme. Thus far even the Southern African Development Co-ordinating Conference [SADCC] has approved the idea.

The plan is now in place and cash-strapped Mozambique has secured a South African-guaranteed World Bank loan to finance the repair of the Cahora Bassa dam.

"We are just waiting for a guarantee that the lines won't be blown up again once we put them up. Renamo's leadership has given us this guarantee but we are not sure how much control they have over their people in the bush," says Adams.

But there is no doubt that the task ahead for the grid's participants is formidable. There will be over 3,000 km worth of transmission lines to put up and vast amounts of technology to be imported.

It is understood that German, Japanese and North American technology companies have been approached to provide the technology to put the scheme together. Italian companies are already involved in the repair of Cahora Bassa and an Italian loan has been granted for it. But it will not exclusively be an outsiders' job.

"South Africa has great capacity in designing technology," points out Reyndeer.

Central African Republic**Opposition Leader Jailed for Insulting President**

AB2005205292 Paris AFP in English 1310 GMT
20 May 92

[Excerpts] Bangui, May 20 (AFP)—A court here jailed Central African Republic opposition leader Joseph Bendouga on Wednesday [20 May] for six months for insulting President Andre Kolingba, an official source said.

Bendouga was arrested on May 7 over an open letter to the president in which he called him a "sharpshooter and thoughtless general" after Kolingba said he would allow a "grand national debate" to chart the country's political future but not a sovereign national conference. "The family lobby you're seeking to install in Centrafrica will not survive the will of the people," the letter said.

The defense pleaded for the "pure and simple" release of Bendouga, who heads the Democratic Movement for Renaissance and Evolution in the Central African Republic (MDREC), but the court ruled that his letter was "insulting and offensive".

Chad**New Prime Minister on Need for Concrete Program**

LD2105182892 Paris Radio France International
in French 1230 GMT 21 May 92

[Text] Here is an interview with new Chadian Prime Minister Joseph Yudeman, who was appointed last night. He has the task of managing a country that faces a multitude of difficulties: insecurity, social unrest, and an economy under threat. Sosthene Gargoune spoke to him. The first question was: What are the remedies for all this?

[Begin recording] [Yudeman] There is no miraculous solution. We have a financial crisis with social repercussions insofar as we cannot manage to pay civil servants' salaries or students' grants, which has led to a fairly serious crisis in the education sector where there are strikes and work stoppages.

The problem of the army has both financial aspects and human aspects. The reduction of army size presupposes that we must provide for the people who are to be released and ensure their reinsertion into other areas.

All this represents one big picture. We must try to set up a coherent program. We must not forget that this government has a lifespan that may be limited by the National Sovereign Conference, so we must show a realistic attitude and draw up a concrete program. The concrete problems facing us today are those of salaries and wages, daily life, doing our utmost to safeguard the school year [words indistinct]. I think that we must try to look at the whole picture and not isolate the various issues.

[Gargoune] You have a mission which is limited in time. Can we ask about the date of the National Conference?

[Yudeman] It would be risky to set a date since the committee charged with preparing the conference has

not yet published its conclusions. I must say that I think there will be two priority political issues in the government program. One will undoubtedly be to speed up the legalization of political parties. I think that this will enable relaxation of the atmosphere. Once the parties become legal, the government will have to start explanation campaigns to make the supporters of the current regime understand that from then on the legal parties have a right to express their opinions and should be able to speak freely. Instructions to that effect should reach the military authorities.

The second political issue is the preparation of the National Sovereign Conference. I think that the government to be installed should regard it as a point of honor to prepare the conference within clear parameters. The government should not have to fear this national conference if it manages to take the courageous measures that are needed, with the clearly expressed will to implement them. What has happened so far is that solutions for various problems were made but no one went the whole way to implement them. If this government manages to relieve to some extent the concrete problems and daily suffering of the population, it will be able to face the national conference without fear.

I think that from the political point of view the speedy legalization of the parties, the improvement of the climate to enable the parties to carry out their campaigns, and then the preparation of the national conference in an atmosphere of clarity and transparency in my view will truly be the lifeline of this country. This will be the moment when the Chadians will have to say to each other that which needs saying and lay the foundations for a future that all desire. [end recording]

Report Says 40,000 Killed During Habre Regime

AB2105145092 London BBC World Service in English
0630 GMT 21 May 92

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] The Chadian Government has just produced the results of an investigation into human rights abuses during the eight-year rule of former President Hissene Habre. The investigation was ordered by the current president, Idris Deby, shortly after he seized power from Mr. Habre in December 1990. Well with the details of what the report says, here is Sham Ambiakagar, who monitors Chadian affairs from Paris:

[Begin Ambiakagar recording] The commission is unequivocal in its conclusion of genocide against the Chadian people. The main instrument of this, it says, was the same Habre special security service, the Direction of Documentation and Security, or DDS. Under their rule, more than 40,000 people were executed or died as a result of torture. But perhaps most worryingly, the report also names 14 of the most feared torturers of Habre's regime, revealing that 10 of them still hold positions of power in the current government.

The commission interviewed more than 1,700 people and carried out three exhumations including one in

which 150 bodies were found, the remains of the massacre in 1983. The report outlined the methods of extermination used by the security forces and concludes that people arrested by the DDS had very little chance of getting out alive. Some died as a result of torture, some simply from physical exhaustion having been kept in inhuman conditions and virtually starved. Others who were locked for days in tiny airless cells, in 45 degree temperatures and deprived of food and water, died from asphyxia. There was also death by poison. One detainee told the commission how he narrowly escaped death when the jailors served poisoned millet; 93 of his fellow prisoners died and he spent three days among the corpses before being forced to bury them.

There were frequent kidnappings and summary executions. People in 20 villages kept closely concurring accounts of how their neighbors disappeared overnight. The corpses were never buried but simply left to the vultures by day and the jackals by night.

The report lists 14 recommendations including the reexamination of the special service set up by the current government to replace the DDS, called the DTCR [expansion unknown], and recommends the immediate sacking of those ex-DDS agents now employed in this new department. The report concludes: The legacy of Hissein Habre's eight-year rule is terrifying. How could a citizen, a child of this country commit so much evil and cruelty to his people. [end recording]

Congo

Prime Minister Milongo Announces New Cabinet

AB2105193592 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 1830 GMT 21 May 92

[List of new Cabinet members read by Prime Minister Andre Milongo]

[Text] In order to forestall any impediment to the democratic process and by taking into account national opinion, I have appointed the new Cabinet as follows: Prime Minister, Head of Government, Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces: Andre Milongo Minister of Defense: General Raymond Damas Ngollo Minister of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation, Posts and Telecommunications, and Communication: Dieudonne Ganga Minister of Interior and Decentralization, in charge of relations with the Higher Council of the Republic: Alphonse Nzougou Minister of Finance, Planning, and Economy: Jean-Luc Malekat Minister of National Education, Science and Technology, Youth and Sport, Culture and Arts: Justin Koumba Minister of Justice, Keeper of the Seals, Labor, and Civil Service: (Jean-Pierre Mika) Minister of Industry, Commerce, Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises, Crafts, Mines, and Energy: (Delphin Luembe) Minister of Agriculture, Water, Forestry, Animal Husbandry, and Environment: (Rene-Lambert Nuane) Minister of Public Works, Transport, Town Planning and Housing, and Tourism: (Francois Louanga) Minister of Health and Social Affairs: (Medard Mdoya)

Kenya

Tanzania's Prime Minister Stops Over, Comments

EA2105102592 *Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 1700 GMT 20 May 92*

[Excerpt] Nairobi—Brother John Malecela, prime minister and first vice president, has said East African nationals are extremely keen to cooperate with each other. In an interview with the Kenyan STANDARD newspaper during a stopover at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport on his way to London, UK, Brother Malecela said the people of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania would like to see East Africa become a free trade area. Brother Malecela said earlier efforts to promote and accelerate cooperation among East African countries needed to be further consolidated.

On investments in African countries, Brother Malecela asked investors from the developed countries to come to Africa where there are excellent business opportunities. Brother Malecela explained that following the reforms in Eastern Europe, many investors from the West are placing their investments in that area. [passage omitted]

More Riots Reported in Mombasa 20 May

EA2105134592 *Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 21 May 92 pp 1, 2*

[Article by NATION team: "Riots in Mombasa Escalate"]

[Excerpts] Heavily-armed General Service Unit [GSU] personnel stormed the Kwa Shibu Mosque in Mwembe Tayari, Mombasa, and flushed out worshippers whom they clubbed using gun butts. This was part of the police operation yesterday to stem the violent riots which have rocked the port town for the past two days.

A policeman in the team which stormed the mosque said they had been instructed to look for a street preacher, Mr Salim Khalid Balala, who went underground when the crackdown started at Mwembe Tayari on Tuesday [19 May].

Two people are believed to have died and four others were seriously injured during the riots provoked by the arrest of seven Muslim preachers on Tuesday. One of those injured in the riots was a police inspector.

When contacted, the provincial police boss, Mr Francis Serem, said that two corpses seen by the NATION team in police land rovers at the Coast Provincial General Hospital "were not necessarily connected to the riots". [passage omitted]

A meeting which was supposed to be addressed by the Coast Provincial Commissioner, Mr Mbuo Waganagwa, at the scene of yesterday's riots was called off as riot police, GSU and administration policemen ringed off the area and fired tear gas to disperse stranded commuters. The commuters then had to walk for long distances to get out of the island.

Most mosques in the affected areas remained closed and Muslims had to forego their afternoon and evening prayers. Running battles continued between police and

Islamic youths who ducked into the narrow alleys of the old town every time police fired tear gas at them.

Earlier, the Islamic Party of Kenya (ISK) interim chairman, Mr Omar Mwinyi, accompanied by two members of the steering committee, issued an ultimatum to the government to register the party or face a peaceful demonstration on Friday [22 May]. Mr Mwinyi warned that with or without a license the party would continue to hold public rallies to recruit members.

He said the government's action denying the ISK registration was discriminatory since the Christian bishops who protested the government's misrule to President Moi were not harassed. [passage omitted]

Mombasa 'Gripped With Tension'

EA2105210592 *Nairobi KNA in English 1701 GMT 21 May 92*

[Text] Mombasa, 21 May (KNA)—Mombasa town was today still gripped with tension after two days of riots that rocked the town, causing extensive damage to property and buildings. Most schools were closed early for the day and so were most job premises as people went to their homes early for the sake of safety. However, no chaos was reported today.

Tanzania

Botswana President Masire Arrives, Meets Mwinyi

EA2005101592 *Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 1700 GMT 19 May 92*

[Text] Dar es Salaam—President Quett Masire of Botswana, who is chairman of the South African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC], arrived in Dar es Salaam this evening from Botswana via Malawi for a one day visit to the country. At the airport, President Masire was welcomed by his host, President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, who accompanied him to Kilimanjaro Hotel where they held private talks.

According to his program, President Masire is expected to hold further private talks with President Ali Hassan Mwinyi at State House in Dar es Salaam tomorrow before official talks between delegations from Botswana and Tanzania [words indistinct]. The talks are expected to center on issues related to SADCC, bilateral relations, and the political situation in South Africa.

The SADCC secretary general, Brother Simba Makoni, also arrived with President Masire's delegation. President Masire is expected to leave tomorrow at 1200.

Uganda

Paris Consultative Group Pledges Aid

EA2105111692 *Nairobi KNA in English 1330 GMT 20 May 92*

[Text] Kampala, 20 May (PANA/KNA)—The consultative group in Paris has pledged 830 million dollars in aid to Uganda for the 1992/93 financial year. Three hundred

and thirty million dollars of the amount will be quick disbursing assistance. The consultative group for Uganda has ended a two-day meeting in Paris after pledging 830 million dollars in aid to Uganda, for the 1992/93 financial year.

Delegates to the meeting, chaired by Francis Colaco, director Eastern Africa Department of the World Bank, welcomed the continued progress on structural reforms in Uganda. The meeting noted that this progress has been sustained despite an extremely difficult environment brought about by continued extremely low international coffee prices, offset only partly by the encouraging initial progress Uganda has made in export diversification. Delegates also welcomed the government's strong corrective actions earlier in the year when slippage occurred on the budget. Nevertheless, they agreed that more rapid and sustained progress towards the goal of economic stabilisation is essential if the country's growth is to be fully achieved. Further improvement in macro-economic management is, therefore, of high priority.

The delegates welcomed the emphasis placed by the government on private sector development to generate economic growth and exports, and the steps taken in this area in the recent past, including the introduction of a market-based exchange rate system, import and export trade liberalisation, crop-marketing liberalisation, investment promotion, suspension of industrial licensing, and initial steps in parastatal reform, infrastructure rehabilitation and the return of expropriated properties.

They emphasised the importance of an early completion of the return of expropriate properties, and the need to complement measures taken so far with the restructuring of the financial sector, and with efforts to promote

competition through wide ownership of productive assets. They also expressed support for steps towards regional integration.

They stressed that strengthened efforts to improve access to primary education and basic health services, addressing the specific needs of women and children, reducing population growth and combating AIDS are essential to Uganda's long-term development.

Delegates particularly emphasised the importance of orderly progress with the civil service reform over the coming year, and agreed that donor-representatives should meet in Kampala in the near future to indicate their levels of support to this effort.

The Uganda delegation presented the consultative group with a comprehensive strategy for dealing with all aspects of the country's massive debt problem.

Delegates welcomed the government's proposals, and a number of donors agreed to examine ways in which they could provide support to them. Donors also welcomed the government's efforts to deal with violation of human rights, but underlined the importance of further progress to undertake expeditious legal action to address violation of human rights when it occurs. Donors noted favourably the government's determination to proceed expeditiously with constitutional reforms.

It was agreed that restoring Uganda's economy to the path of self-sustained development would require a number of years of sustained effort by the government in implementing the structural reform programme, and by donors in providing external finance for the programme.

The consultative group agreed to convene again in about one year.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

FBIS-AFR-92-100
22 May 1992**Government Will Not Hurry on Codesa Problems***MB2105134192 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1200 GMT 21 May 92*

[Text] The government says it's positive problems associated with the Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] process can be resolved. At the same time senior government negotiators say they won't be hurried into agreements. John Matham has more:

[Matham] The government chief Codesa spokesman Tertius Delpot says, as he puts it: We must take our time in reaching a final constitution. He says an unhurried approach is the only way of achieving a final constitution which will last a long time. This puts the government in a diametrically opposite position to the ANC [African National Congress].

The ANC is insisting that democracy will best be served by not allowing the constitution-making process to go on and on. Despite the seemingly irreconcilable difference, Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer says he's sure the Codesa process can deliver meaningful progress reasonably quickly. He warned there is no room nor need for mass action. This has been threatened by the ANC.

'Willing' To Move Ahead*MB2105143692 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1405 GMT 21 May 92*

[Text] Cape Town May 21 SAPA—The negotiation process would go ahead immediately after the Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] Management Committee meeting next Monday [25 May], the minister of constitutional affairs, Mr Roelf Meyer, predicted on Thursday.

At a media briefing on Codesa he said: "There is no reason why we cannot proceed with fastest possible speed towards our objectives at Codesa."

"I believe the process will be able to take us further immediately after next Monday's Management Committee meeting. There will be no need for mass action."

"As far as the government is concerned—and other parties as well—we are willing to move forward."

This raised questions over the reason for mass action. Mass action was not the way to develop political objectives.

"It is not the way to solve the problems of South Africa, it can bedevil the democratic process and all parties should reconsider their positions."

Negotiations was not about ironing out differences, but about how to deal with differences.

Mr Meyer said he was positive about the prospects of holding the next—Codesa 3—plenary session soon.

"I am still positive and inclined to say we can resolve the outstanding matters in a fairly short time and go back to Codesa in a different way."

The technical committees should continue as they helped the working groups reach agreement.

Dr Tertius Delpot, the government spokesman on Codesa and Mr Meyer's deputy minister, said:

"We must accept there must be negotiations. If everything was easy and straightforward there would be no need. We will put forward positive proposals and expect others to do likewise."

ANC Mass Action Threat Called 'Intimidation'*MB2105161492 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1546 GMT 21 May 92*

[Text] Parliament May 21 SAPA—The ANC's [African National Congress] attempts to suspend agreements reached in Codesa's [Convention for a Democratic South Africa's] four other working groups and resort to mass action because of the deadlock in constitutional negotiations, bordered on blackmail, Dr Boy Geldenhuys (NP [National Party] Brentwood) said on Thursday [21 May].

Speaking during the constitutional development debate, he said the threat of mass action was a form of intimidation which was in conflict with the letter and spirit of the National Peace Accord.

The deadlock in negotiations at Codesa was symptomatic of a fundamental difference of interpretation between the government and the ANC on the concept of "multi-party democracy".

The ANC remained committed to a winner-takes-all model while the National Party favoured a power-sharing model.

The definition of multi-party democracy should therefore be put on the agenda for discussion in Codesa's Working Group Two.

Mr Kobus Beyers (CP [Conservative Party] Virginia) said if the government was seriously committed to maintaining law and order, it would suspend negotiations and act decisively to end the violence.

The National Party's constitutional vision for the future was no more than the ideals and policies of the Democratic Party, which the NP had fought for decades in Parliament.

ANC To 'Review' Strategies*MB2205082092 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
0500 GMT 22 May 92*

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] has expressed doubts officially for the first time since Codesa II [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] about constitutional cooperation with the government, and the secretary general of the ANC, Mr. Cyril Ramaphosa, said his organization will have to review its strategies for seeking a democratic South Africa.

Speaking in Pietermaritzburg, he said the ANC was now convinced that the government wanted to cling to its power for as long as possible. However, the ANC was not going to withdraw from Codesa and was considering mass action to turn the government around.

Mandela Rejects 'Armed Struggle'

*MB2105132792 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1232 GMT 21 May 92*

[Text] Cape Town May 21 SAPA—ANC [African National Congress] President Mr Nelson Mandela's statement that the movement could not revert to the armed struggle was welcome, the minister of constitutional affairs, Mr Roelf Meyer, said on Thursday [21 May].

"It's a clear indication that they will terminate the armed struggle," he said at a weekly government briefing on Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa]. "I don't think there can be any other deduction one can make."

The government had made it clear that it could not proceed with transitional arrangements before the armed struggle was terminated.

"We welcome that Mr Mandela has, if reports are correct, indicated that the ANC cannot go back to the armed struggle.

"It is the first clear indication we have had that they will terminate the armed struggle."

The ANC had now not only accepted the inevitability of the negotiating process, but was also preparing to participate in the elections as a political party.

Mandela Gives Address on Codesa II in Sweden

*MB2005195492 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1803 GMT 20 May 92*

[SAPA PR wire service issued by the African National Congress, ANC: "Address by ANC President, Nelson Mandela, to the Institute of Foreign Policy 20 May, 1992 - Sweden"]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, at the outset let me thank you for the opportunity to meet the distinguished members of the Institute of Foreign Policy. This moment in our history is of critical importance to our nation. Our deliberations have an added urgency because of the events at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] II. What we, as South African politicians, do or fail to do will have very serious consequences for South Africa, for the region, for the whole of Africa and can have implications for many parts of the world.

It is my firm conviction that we must all act quickly and decisively to defeat all attempts to stall, subvert or derail the negotiation process under way in South Africa.

As early as 1987, the ANC's [African National Congress] analysis of the situation indicated that the crisis of

apartheid was of such magnitude that unless decisive measures were taken an apocalyptic future faced the entire sub-region.

The regime had failed to destroy the democratic movement despite an unprecedented reign of terror. But we were not able to defeat the regime through a combination of armed and mass struggle. We concluded that steps should be taken to find political solutions through negotiations.

After consultations with the ANC leadership in exile I, while still in prison, initiated discussions with representatives of the government. At the same time the ANC leadership in exile began talks with a number of South African organisations, as well as the Frontline States, to develop a strategy for a negotiated solution to the South African question.

This resulted in the OAU's Harare Declaration of 1989, which was subsequently endorsed by the Non-Aligned Movement. It also served as the basis for the unprecedented UN consensus resolution on South Africa taken in 1989. These documents constitute an internationally accepted framework for the negotiation process in South Africa.

The two years since our release and the unbanning of the ANC have been difficult and demanding. Violence of an unprecedented ferocity and scale has been unleashed against the democratic forces. This has been coupled with secret funding of political organisations willing to serve the interests of the regime. The result has been a serious destabilisation of the whole process.

Because of this, and in recognition of the fact that it was in fact the government itself that was the major obstacle to progress, in April 1991 the ANC suspended all constitutional talks. We concluded that the only solution lay with the installation of an interim government of national unity.

This is what we concentrated on trying to achieve, holding extensive consultations and discussions with the government and all other political organisations in our country.

Despite the government's initial rejection of our call for an all party congress, an interim government and a democratically elected constitution making body, these proposals have now been agreed upon in principle. This was largely due to extensive mass campaigns and thorough-going public debate on these issues, which found expression in fora such as the Patriotic Front conference of October 1991.

The process culminated in the historic Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa), which was held on the 20th and 21st of December 1991.

Codesa established five working groups, each of which had representation from the 19 organisations participating in Codesa, their task was to deal with:

1. The creation of a climate for free political activity and the role of the international community.

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2. General constitutional principles and the constitution making body.
3. Interim government or transitional arrangements.
4. The future of the Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei—those bantustans that became “independent” from South Africa.
5. Time frames and implementation of the whole process.

These working groups have been in regular session from February 1992 until their report back to Codesa II on 15th and 16th May. Broad agreement was reached by all parties on many issues. But the central question was the need for an interim government of national unity to oversee the transition. This would be done in two phases.

The first phase would see the appointment of a transitional executive council to oversee the process leading to free and fair elections to a national assembly which would be charged with the task of drawing up a new constitution.

The second phase would come into being after such democratic elections, the first in the history of our country. The elected national assembly would have two functions: to sit as a constitution making body, where decisions would be taken by a two thirds majority, and to serve as a legislature for the purpose of government, where matters would be decided by a simple majority.

And this is where difficulties arose, as there are serious differences between the democratic forces and those of the regime on the constitution making body.

Despite all our efforts, and extensive compromise on our part in an effort to reach an understanding on the way forward, Codesa II stalled. The Pretoria government remains intransigent, acting in narrow self-interest as opposed to the national interest of our country. We are deeply disappointed that Codesa II has failed to deliver the breakthrough so many worked so tirelessly to achieve.

The government has placed four major obstacles in the way of forward movement, namely:

1. Unacceptably high percentages to draft a constitution, in essence a veto through the back door.
2. Entrenched regional and local boundaries and powers to be determined in the interim and to be binding on the future democratic constitution.
3. An undemocratic and unelected senate with veto powers, and
4. A determination that the interim constitution a mechanism to ensure continuity during the transition, has wide veto powers and so becomes a permanent feature remaining in force indefinitely.

It is our view that agreements reached at Codesa can only be treated as a whole package, therefore breakdown over the constitution making body affects the entire process. The essence of the problem is not one of percentages or arithmetic. It is that the National Party is trying to hold on to power at all costs, introducing

minority veto powers in a variety of ways that can only result in a paralysis of decision making, strife and great instability.

The National Party is creating obstacles in an effort to prevent it suffering any loss of power. This is what lies at the heart of the problem, and fundamentally affects the very process of democratisation of the country.

Such intransigence and lack of will to compromise from a government wracked by scandals of such magnitude that should bring any government down is not surprising, but is nevertheless most disturbing. The question is not which minister is responsible for the death squads, the instructions to kill activists, the running of covert police operations or the squandering of millions of tax-payers money. Rather it is that the whole government is part of this corruption and abuse of power. The only solution lies with the installation of an interim government of national unity immediately.

We reject the arguments of those who claim that the process is moving too fast and must be slowed down.

Our people cannot postpone their hunger. Seven million people—almost the equivalent of the entire population of Sweden—live as squatters in abject poverty. We cannot say to them: postpone your hunger, your need for water and sewerage, your right to education and a secure family life.

Our people can no longer endure the legacy of apartheid, including the intolerable violence that has cost 700 lives in the last two months alone. This is on par with the losses suffered in the tragic conflict that is tearing Yugoslavia apart. But that is recognised as a war, while in South Africa it is called “black on black violence”.

The violence, and how to bring it to an end, is one of the principle challenges facing us. The regime is singularly failing to tackle the problem, primarily because the police, the Army, the National Party and the government are themselves a creation of apartheid. Inexcusable things are happening in our country. While the structures created through the peace accord play an invaluable role, mediating in areas of genuine conflict, this process does not work when dealing with hired killers and elements of the security forces who bear the primary responsibility for fuelling the conflict.

It is only an interim government, through multi-party commissions which would be established to control the Army, police and security forces, that can tackle this problem effectively.

To us, the way forward is very clear, and requires firm and decisive action. In addition to finding ways to implement the excellent recommendations and agreements of the National Peace Accord, we are asking the international community to discuss with us sending monitoring teams to South Africa to investigate the violence. This will help place the perpetrators under the spotlight for all the world to see. It would also assist in creating a climate of free political activity so that free and fair elections are possible.

These impending elections place an enormous responsibility on the shoulders of the ANC and the broad democratic movement. Our people have never voted. In fact, we come from a tradition of resistance and boycott. Unlike the white South Africa, we have no voters rolls or electoral lists. Our people, irrespective of political affiliation, need to understand not only why to vote, but how to vote. To do this we need to embark on a massive public voter education campaign which should be coupled with efforts to enhance the democratisation of society and the peace process.

It is only the ANC and the democratic forces that have the credibility and confidence of the people to do this. Even if they were willing to play a role, any such attempts by the government will be dismissed as manipulation and propaganda.

This is a reflection of the particular responsibilities the ANC has towards the whole country, irrespective of party political affiliation. It has been our constant persuasion that has kept the process on track, and indeed prevented complete breakdown at Codesa II.

We are the architects of the whole process, and have made enormous compromises to try to ensure its success. We cannot, however, compromise on matters of principle. We express our grave concern about President De Klerk's recent statement that he is against majority rule. Given all these uncertainties, we can only consider the process irreversible when the oppressed are themselves part of the power structures in a meaningful way.

How does all of this affect our relations with a staunch supporter like Sweden?

Despite the obvious setbacks, we are very optimistic about the future. Knowing our past and where we have come from, developments over the past two years have been rapid, even if they have not achieved as much as we would have liked. We are convinced that an interim government is merely months away. And we are counting on friends like you to make that interim government successful, ensuring it marks a real turning point in the life of our people.

Sanctions are clearly a burning issue. We certainly do not want a situation where our friends, because they support our positions, are disadvantaged in the future. We are convinced this will not happen if sanctions are maintained until the installation of an interim government. Let all the groundwork be done now; send exploratory teams out, do all the surveys and investigations that are necessary for investment and trade in the near future. Signing agreements and contracts with this white minority government that cannot last much longer is not a solution. Sustaining economic pressure, however, is a sure way to guarantee the establishment of an interim government.

Furthermore, we look to extending all-round ties well into the future. South Africans have benefited greatly from the developmental assistance Sweden has provided

while we were in exile. We want the democratic perspectives you brought to us throughout these years to be part of what renewed links with the international community brings to our country and our people.

We hope that the ending of people to people's sanctions has already resulted in a flourishing of links between our countries. Tourism, air links, sporting and cultural contacts should be expanded rapidly. This would help create the climate and contact necessary for future trade and investment, to the benefit of both our people.

We know you are impatient, but we ask you to exercise restraint for just a little longer. Installation of an interim government is essential for a secure and stable base from which to proceed. Our victory will be your victory too.

Thank you once again for your attention and the opportunity to speak to you today.

Mandela Visits Nordic Countries

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For reportage on the visit by African National Congress President Nelson Mandela to Norway, Sweden, and Finland, including reports on his talks with officials in these countries, please see the Nordic Countries section of the 20 May West Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

De Beer on Transitional Executive Council

MB2105133792 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1256 GMT 21 May 92

[Text] Johannesburg May 21 SAPA—The Daily Management Committee [DMC] of Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] had done constructive work at its meeting on Tuesday [19 May] and it was hoped that the Transitional Executive Council could be legislated for before the end of the present session of Parliament, Democratic Party leader Dr Zach de Beer said on Thursday.

Addressing an SA [South African] British Trade Association lunch in Johannesburg, he said the DMC hoped that agreements reached by the working groups at Codesa could be reinstated in time for Parliament to legislate for a TEC.

The agreements reached by working groups had almost been derailed at the second plenary session of Codesa at the weekend when the working group dealing with constitutional principles failed to agree on the issue of the majority required in an interim parliament to vote in the clauses of a new constitution. The group could also not agree on the role of a second house of the interim parliament.

The group dealing with transitional arrangements made the implementation of its agreement on the creation of a TEC dependent on Working Group Two reaching agreement.

"Group two reported the absence of agreement (to Codesa II) and rendered the agreement in group three invalid."

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Dr de Beer said the lack of agreement had reduced the second plenary session of Codesa to a "damp squid".

Only by placing the need for a democratic future higher than party-political ambitions could Codesa be put back on track within the next few weeks.

"I can assure you that constructive work is already under way. It is hoped that agreements can be reinstated in time for parliament to legislate for a TEC before the present session ends."

Holomisa Refuses To Hand Over Secret Documents

*MB2105173492 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1718 GMT 21 May 92*

[Text] Umtata May 21 SAPA—Transkei military leader Major-General Bantu Holomisa has reiterated that he would not hand secret documents implicating South African security forces in the alleged killings of black activists to a commission of inquiry "unilaterally instituted by the RSA Government and composed of its civil servants".

He was reacting to a letter from Acting Attorney-General M.J.C. Hodgen, SC [senior counsel], who is investigating the allegations, requesting a personal interview "as our investigation is being seriously hampered by the non-disclosure of the documents". A copy of the letter and Gen Holomisa's reply was sent to SAPA.

Gen Holomisa replied on Thursday that he would release the documents only to a commission headed by reputable international jurists and credible local jurists "after full consultation with the country's black leaders".

"I find it strange that you claim the non-disclosure of the documents in my possession seriously delays your investigation since, I assume, you do not know what documents and contents thereof have landed on my table except the signal message regarding Goniwe et al.

"Please be informed that I still stick to my guns with regard to the matter at issue."

He said he could not renege on an undertaking about the release of the documents he gave to Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] II on May 15.

"We have learnt hard lessons from the Harms Commission when government officials either hid or destroyed files. No wonder its outcome was a fiasco and did nothing to assuage the mounting public anger against state-sponsored elimination of its political opponents.

"Consequently the present RSA Government did not take action against any CCB (Civil Cooperation Bureau) member implicated in the murder of African activists. We cannot be convinced of the government's seriousness in the Goniwe case since no-one has been suspended from work or detained, as the case would apply against a black man accused of assassination."

Gen Holomisa ended his reply saying it closed communication between him and Mr Hodgen on the matters raised "until the conditions laid down have been met by the RSA Government".

PAC Officials on Chairman of Frontline States

*MB2105140992 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English
1100 GMT 21 May 92*

[From the "Africa South" program]

[Text] Peeved at being sidelined by the Organization of African Unity observer delegation to Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] last week, the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] is pinning its hopes on the forthcoming change of OAU chairmanship for support of the PAC's opposition to Codesa. PAC Foreign Affairs Secretary Gora Ebrahim says the OAU's approach to South Africa does not depend on its current Nigerian chairmanship but its mandate to the Frontline States. Mr. Ebrahim was reacting to denials by the Nigerian leader of the OAU delegation that his team had come to South Africa at the invitation of the PAC.

[Begin Ebrahim recording] You must look at the OAU as represented by the secretary general of the OAU, Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim. Nigeria is the chairperson at this particular stage of the OAU, and the chairpersonship will pass over in a month's time to a new chair. The PAC, I want to say to you here, has been discussing this issue with the OAU Secretariat, that because we are asking for a neutral chairperson, it will not be conducive to the progress of the discussion itself if we are going to go on changing the chairperson.

We want the OAU to be the chairperson, but we want somebody—and I want to stress here—somebody who is consistent and stable and who would be in a position to deal with the issue. In that regard, we have suggested that the OAU itself has mandated a committee to deal with the issue of South Africa and that is the Frontline States, and therefore we think that the proper chairperson in order to allow for the continuity and also allow for people who are well conversant with our problem, to deal with it, and therefore we feel that the chairperson of the Frontline States should be the neutral convener on behalf of the OAU. [sentence as heard]

The Frontline States are not participating in Codesa. They were invited as observers. You see, something that has leprosy, people don't want to go very near it, they would like to observe how it develops. In this particular case, I want to say here that the two issues that came out in the two Frontline States' meetings, in the meeting of the ad hoc committee and the meeting of the foreign ministers in Bali in Indonesia, is that the priority now is the reconvening of the Patriotic Front. This is the first priority. Second, of taking the issue of violence to the Security Council of the United Nations. Those are the issues. There's no talk about getting closer to Codesa. [end recording]

CP Member on Defecting to National Party

*MB2105123592 Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
19 May 92 p 4*

[Unattributed report: "Former CP [Conservative Party] Candidate Now NP [National Party] Member"]

[Text] Former chief executive member and Conservative Party [CP] candidate in three elections, Johan Greyling, joined the National Party [NP] yesterday.

He disclosed to BEELD yesterday that shortly after President De Klerk's 2 February 1990 speech, he resigned from the CP. "That speech changed the country's politics. It made the CP irrelevant."

Since his resignation from the CP, Mr. Greyling has not belonged to any party. The breakthrough that made him decide to join the NP came during deliberations at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] II.

According to him, Mr. Pik Botha and Dr. Tertius Delport outlined at a news conference more clearly than ever before, the direction in which the NP was leading South Africa with its policy of federalism. This policy is acceptable to him.

Mr. Greyling said although he has respect for certain fundamental CP views, and for the CP leader Andries Treurnicht, the CP's politics have, in the light of a changed political dispensation, become irrelevant.

It is wrong for the CP not to be part of the negotiations at Codesa. It is also an anomaly when the CP says it is not prepared to accept power sharing and yet it participates in a three-chamber parliament. "There they sit together, but they are reluctant to state their case in the new South Africa."

A dual way of thinking has developed within the CP. Nation states have never been part of CP policy and constitution. The idea has caused tension and infighting that has culminated in the suspension of two CP MPs [member of Parliament]. "I cannot see how an Afrikaner or Boer nation state will work, because straightaway it becomes linked with ethnicity which is unacceptable."

Mr. Greyling said the days of white minority rule are over. He believes, however, that the whites can always take the lead in alliances with coloreds. As far back as 1983, he proposed the establishment of CP branches for coloreds, but it was rejected.

"The purpose of my decision to join the NP is to bring across a message to the people with whom I have been for years. That is: they must also come to the table to negotiate."

As CP member, Mr. Greyling left behind deep prints. Besides being chairman of the CP in the Piketberg constituency—he is farming in the Vredendal area—he has been *inter alia* a member of the CP's Cape Province Party Council, management committee member, as well as chief executive member. In 1982 and 1984 he was CP candidate in the Stellenbosch and Piketberg provincial

by-elections, while in the 1987 parliamentary elections he opposed Mr. Hernus Kriel in the Parow constituency.

Egyptian Foreign Minister on Closer Cooperation

*MB2105131792 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0433 GMT 21 May 92*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by the South African Communication Service: "Egypt-South African Ties Strengthened"]

[Text] Cairo—A new era of co-operation in Africa is dawning and Egypt is eagerly awaiting a political agreement in South Africa so that closer co-operation in the interests of the whole African Continent can begin, says Mr 'Amr Musa, Egypt's foreign minister.

In an in-depth discussion in Cairo with Hoffie Hoffeldt, editor of the news service of the South African Communication Service, Mr Musa expressed his conviction that diplomatic ties with South Africa will be resumed shortly. The interview is the first granted to a journalist of the South African Government and is indicative of the improving relations between Egypt and South Africa.

Mr Musa says that Egypt's presence at the political negotiations in South Africa has neither a political nor a prestigious basis. It was the realisation of a commitment with other African countries that a viable solution for a long standing problem should be reached.

Egypt's perspective for the future is that of an African Continent which will be free from confrontation, conflict and discrimination. The country is also very keen that co-operation between all African countries should start as soon as possible so that the whole continent can be placed on a different road than that of confrontation which has existed for so long.

The resuming of contacts with Egypt once a solution to the political problems has been reached, will help South Africa a lot to open doors of contact with the Arab, the African and the Third World, as well as the first world with whom the country has been used to dealing with up till very recently.

Mr Musa also expressed his conviction that there is real hope to restore Africa's economy. "Provided that the right path towards progress is followed."

"Interchange and trade between the African markets would be very important to both Egypt, South Africa and the African countries themselves. Until now they have been kept busy with many political problems arising from their independence."

"That is why I believe that a peaceful and acceptable solution in South Africa would launch a new period of co-operation and concentration on economic development and this would be beneficial to the whole of Africa," Mr Musa said.

The foreign minister said that the time was perhaps ripe for a fresh look and a new approach to Africa's economic situation. The best ways and means of co-operation and

the establishment of a free market system with all possible choices, should be discussed.

The South Africa of the future will play a very important role in the process, and Egypt will definitely be involved.

Mr Musa stressed that Egypt needs to lead its economy towards closer co-operation with Africa. A new way of co-operation within the African context will have to be found. Joint commissions and other forms of contact have already been set up.

He said that South African and Egyptian businessmen have already started probing the different markets. This will take some time and probably run parallel to the impositioning of a political solution in South Africa. The necessary treaties and agreements will then be drawn up by the two governments, probably within the next year or two, Mr Musa said.

He pointed out that Egypt was in the process of liberalising and privatising its economy. Although a large part of the economy has always been in the hands of the private sector, it is now being expanded through a five year plan.

Mr Musa admitted that the poor was suffering as a result of privatisation, but "it just has to succeed," he said.

In order to help the transformation from the public to the private sector and to help the people who have been layed off to find employment in small industries or private enterprise, as social fund of more than a billion dollars has been set up. The social part is being taken care of by the social services of the state.

As far as tourism was concerned, Egypt was hoping that its trade would expand to 10 million within the next three years and that an increasing proportion of South Africans would form part of this figure.

Egypt has a high level presence at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] 2 in the person of a very senior ambassador. Although it was initially feared that the negotiations had taken a wrong turn, it is good news that the talks were on track again. He is optimistic that a settlement will be reached, Mr Musa said.

Egypt and South Africa has now reached the half way mark in establishing diplomatic ties, and formal links will probably be established shortly, probably after the African summit in July. Formal contact by letter has already been established with Foreign Minister Pik Botha.

Once a decision on formal ties has been reached, a junior diplomat with a small administrative component will probably first be sent to South Africa to open offices before the new ambassador assumes office.

Mr Musa declared himself in favour of press links and the establishment of a newspaper in Arabic to inform the Arab world of developments in South Africa.

Egypt would also be ready and willing to grant any form of assistance that the two governments may agree upon. Because Egypt has been used up to now merely to help with the administrative training of ANC [African

National Congress] and PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] members, the change to assistance on government level, may initially cause difficulties, Mr Musa said.

Possible areas of co-operation between the two countries lie in economic links, technological exchange, scientific co-operation and cultural interchange.

The security of Africa is a topic that will have to be discussed soon. Some of the matters will be of sub-regional concern only, but others will involve the whole of Africa before we can embark on any security arrangements," Mr Musa said.

"We are looking forward to the realisation of a democratic South Africa, the non-apartheid South Africa, so that South Africa can play its true role in Africa and foster co-operation with Egypt and other African countries. We should not waste time in reaching this goal," Mr Musa said.

UN Ambassador Addresses Disarmament Conference

*MB2105132392 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1208 GMT 21 May 92*

[Text] Johannesburg May 21 SAPA—South Africa was committed to a nuclear weapons free zone in Southern Africa, United Nations Ambassador Riaan Eksteen told the conference on disarmament in Geneva on Thursday [21 May].

Mr Eksteen cited South Africa's accession to Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and the safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency.

"Not only do these actions illustrate South Africa's commitment to the peaceful use of nuclear energy, but they underscore our desire to achieve a nuclear weapons free zone in southern Africa," Mr Eksteen told the conference. A copy of his address was issued to SAPA in Johannesburg.

Mr Eksteen said the Atomic Energy Corporation of South Africa had invited nuclear scientists from Africa to visit its facilities and eventually to cooperate in the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

"The first bilateral agreement following such a visit is almost finalised."

South Africa's presence at the Geneva conference was proof the country was taking practical steps to honour its international obligations.

"South Africa, being fully aware of its regional and global obligations...will play its rightful role as a responsible member of the international community."

Mr Eksteen told the conference the quest for the complete elimination of the threat of nuclear war must be addressed soon and with conviction.

"It is of great concern that with the obvious exception of the proposed chemical weapons convention, the conference on disarmament has not—at least during the time that South Africa has been an observer—achieved substantial progress on most of the other topics on its agenda."

Firm Seeks To Sell Combat Helicopters to UK

*MB2105145992 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY
in English 21 May 92 p 2*

[Report by Linden Birns: "Atlas Seeks To Sell 100 Rooivalk [Red Hawk] Helicopters"]

[Text] SA's [South Africa's] Atlas Aviation is reportedly about to submit an offer to the UK government for a [pound sterling] 2bn [billion] sale of more than 100 Rooivalk [Red Hawk] combat support helicopters or a package involving the total transfer of technology for the programme.

The UK magazine Flight International reports that Atlas, a division of Simera, the aerospace subsidiary of Denel, is to promote the Rooivalk against the Westland-McDonnell Douglas AH-64 Apache, Bell's AH-1W, Boeing-Sikorsky's Comanche and the British Aerospace-Eurocopter Tiger.

The UK defence ministry has called on manufacturers to submit information on the purchase of 120 to 125 attack helicopters. The UK is reportedly prepared to pay about [pound sterling] 2bn to the successful candidate.

The report said that Kempton Park-based Atlas was regarded as a political outsider in the competition, but that it was "willing to give total technology transfer" to the UK if it chose the Rooivalk.

While still a subsidiary of Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa], Atlas spent millions designing and developing the Rooivalk for the SA [South African] Air Force [SAAF]. Political changes led to a reorganisation of military budget priorities and the SAAF cancelled its Rooivalk orders.

Simera CE [chief executive] Kobus Eksteen told Flight International that funds had been made available to keep the Rooivalk programme alive for another year allowing Atlas time to find a customer for the helicopter.

A spokesman for Armscor—which continues to manage sales of Denel products—confirmed the agency was looking for parties interested in the Rooivalk, but declined to disclose further details.

He also declined to comment on a Jane's Defence Weekly report that Sudan had sent a delegation to SA last November to negotiate the purchase of G-5 towed artillery guns.

Jane's said Iran was acting on Sudan's behalf in obtaining the armaments.

An unspecified amount of other SA-made arms and equipment was also being sought, the weekly journal reported.

Police Confirm Soweto Youth Set Woman on Fire

*MB2105115892 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1144 GMT 21 May 92*

[Text] Johannesburg May 21 SAPA—A Soweto woman died after she was stoned and set alight by youths rampaging through the township on Thursday morning

[21 May]. SAP [South African Police] Liaison Officer Lt-Col Tenie Halgry confirmed. The as yet unidentified woman was first stoned and then set alight in front of a house at Meadowlands suburb of Soweto. No arrests were made.

SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported the youths swarmed into the streets, threw stones and set vehicles alight. Two delivery vehicles in Meadowlands and one in Orlando were gutted by fire and a bus in Jabavu was stoned. There were no reported casualties.

Col Halgry further said two shotguns were recovered after they had been dropped by youths running away from policemen.

The Internal Stability Unit of the SAP has been deployed in the township, supported by SA [South African] Defence Force troops.

Col Halgry said the situation was tense, but under control.

—In an incident apparently unrelated to the youth violence in Soweto, a meat delivery truck was hijacked on Thursday morning and its security guard was shot dead. The attackers escaped with the guard's shotgun. He was the second security guard to be murdered in Soweto in two days.

21 May Press Review on Current Events, Issues

MB2105135192

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

OAU Puts ANC Nose 'Out of Joint'—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 20 May in its page 6 editorial believes the African National Congress, ANC, "has had its nose put out of joint by the Nigerian Foreign Minister, Major-General Ike Nwachukwu, who heads an Organisation of African Unity mission to South Africa. He believes State President De Klerk is sincere about change." Nwachukwu has also "come out strongly for a federal system, which the ANC rejects." This is a "blow" to the ANC "because it would like the OAU to back its own plans down to the last full-stop."

THE STAR

Treurnicht Turns 'Blind Eye' To 'Saboteurs' in CP—Commenting on the arrest of several Conservative Party, CP, members, including two sitting Boksburg city councillors, for a limpet mine explosion at the Rand Easter Show in Johannesburg in April 1992, Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 21 May states: "If there are saboteurs lurking in the CP, has Dr Treurnicht turned a willful blind eye—as he appeared to do when Mr Botha [former CP parliamentarian] was under suspicion of involvement in the Hillview school bomb blast?" Treurnicht also continues to sanction dual membership between the CP and the Afrikaner Resistance Movement, AWB, "insisting with sanctimonious innocence

that the AWB is a 'cultural organisation'. The AWB, however, openly proclaims it is preparing to resist an ANC 'takeover', even if the ANC succeeds to power lawfully. The CP is being infected by a malign virus which will destroy the conservative cause, including its ideal of a *olkstaat* [people's state]."

Criticism of 'Arbitrary Tinkering' With Conscription Laws—A second editorial on the same page discusses the amendments to the law affecting conscientious objectors, saying the changes "look like a step in the right direction." However, the "issue is a broader one. The restructuring of South Africa's entire defense system is high on the agenda at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa], along with other important social matters. Why on earth should this arbitrary tinkering take place when overall multiparty agreement is being sought? We have in any event argued before that the proper course is to suspend all conscription pending the outcome of negotiations."

BUSINESS DAY

ANC Must Still Ratify Mandela's Economic Moderation—"It must be something more than the invigorating properties of mountain air that draws such pragmatic moderation from Nelson Mandela whenever he uses alpine venues to speak to the international investment community," declares Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 21 May in a page 10 editorial. The "hardline stipulations of the Freedom Charter, Mandela's Grand Parade speech on his release from prison and the Harare economic document have been revised and refined to the imprescriptive and accommodating rubric of the Davos and Oslo addresses." However, the "key issue at this stage is whether the ANC president is speaking for the whole movement when he appears to embrace moderate and centrist economic policies. The ANC still has to ratify its moderation, and it remains to be seen whether the rest of the cast accepts Mandela's prompt."

BEELD

African Observers' Visit Interesting—Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 12 May says in a page 10 editorial: "The visit by representatives of five African countries as observers at the proceedings at Codesa could lead to an interesting cross-pollination of experiences and ideas. They will be able to watch the process whereby South Africa is being transformed in a responsibly negotiated manner into a more democratic, multiparty state where minorities can feel safe." "While they see how it should be done, they can, from wisdom gained at their own expense, emphasize to their hosts—the African National Congress, the Pan-Africanist Congress, and the South African Council of Churches—how things should not be done. The exercise could be mutually beneficial."

Focus Now on Government's Critics—"The government's opponents have quite rightly demanded that it answer to allegations of unethical security force actions and the revelations of corruption," states an editorial on page 8 of Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 15 May.

"Now that the dust has settled, the focus has shifted to the critics who themselves must accept responsibility for the misdeeds and failures ascribed to their organizations. Regarding claims that the State Security Council had something to do with the deaths of Mr. Matthew Goniwe and three others, President De Klerk acted quite correctly by immediately ordering a judicial investigation." Now it is the ANC's turn to order an investigation into the disturbing details of the more than 200 'comrades' who are alleged to have died mainly of unnatural causes at ANC camps as recently as 2 years ago." The newspaper continues: "And now that the Goldstone Commission has found that the ANC shares co-responsibility for most of the black violence, will the organization finally have the courage to admit it?" The other critic, Conservative Party leader Dr. Andries Treurnicht, "clearly lacks the courage to accept responsibility for his months-long failure to act against a bomber in his caucus. If he had the courage, he would have taken the only honorable way out, and resigned. And these are the people who are so eagerly demanding that the government resign!"

Codesa II Participants Show Determination—An editorial on page 8 of Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 18 May notes: "Let us be clear about it: it is disappointing that Codesa II was unable to approve a full package which would have made it possible to move to the next phase. As a result, internal and foreign uncertainty can continue and in particular, confidence in the negotiation process can drop. Codesa's opponents, both left and right, must be very pleased with themselves." "But that is about all one can say for the negative side of Codesa II," the newspaper continues. "Without doubt the most notable aspect of all at the convention was the eager determination with which all parties jumped to work almost immediately to complete the unfinished task. No one even considered an alternative to the proven Codesa way of negotiation and discussion till agreement is reached." "The few Codesa negotiators who have now returned to the drawing board have already shown conclusively that they also realize this and are determined to find a solution."

* Treurnicht Seen as Fanatic, Unbending Leader

92AF0758B Johannesburg VRYE WEEKBLAD
in Afrikaans 10-16 Apr 92 p 12

[Commentary by Hennie Serfontein: "Let My People Suffer, Says Treurnicht"]

[Text] Two incidents confirm once again the fanatical nature of Andries Treurnicht, the leader of the CP [Conservative Party], in terms of his political principles and his obstinate desire to reinstate apartheid.

The day after the referendum, with the final results already known, a journalist approached him in the rest room at CP headquarters. Under the impression that the journalist was a CP supporter, Treurnicht remarked bitterly, "Yes, it is going poorly. But I am afraid that my people have not yet been punished enough. Because only then will they open their eyes and stop allowing themselves to be misled."

And then, a visiting foreign academic came to the conclusion that Treurnicht is the most unbending leader of anyone with whom he had held interviews over the past five years.

He comes to South Africa every year to interview the same 80 people from all across the political spectrum, from the extreme left to the extreme right.

All of them, even Eugene TerreBlanche, have changed their positions on certain issues during that time, even if it is simply to adapt to political events.

But the only person who did not adapt or change his position on a single issue over those five years was Treurnicht. The exact same arguments and theological justification from five years earlier were repeated word for word.

Following his most recent talk with Treurnicht, the experienced academic referred to him as an "ominous personality" and the talk a "chilling experience."

*** Blocking of Afrikaner Progress Viewed**
92AF0758A Johannesburg *VRYE WEEKBLAD*
in Afrikaans 10-16 Apr 92 p 11

[Article by Esma Anderson: "Will Stellenbosch Soon Have Yet Another Rector Who Is Also Chairman of the Broederbond?; The Struggle for the Soul of the 'Cradle'; first paragraph is *VRYE WEEKBLAD* introduction]

[Text] The stage is set for a struggle over the soul of Afrikanerdom, with Stellenbosch as the battlefield, according to predictions by Cape Town academic circles. It is feared that the tentacles of the Broederbond and those of its front organizations are still firmly stretched over the mask of the enlightened De Klerk image that institutions such as the Voortrekkers and the University of Stellenbosch display in public. Esma Anderson shares the fears of academicians who believe that Stellenbosch is well on its way to a situation like the one when Professor H.B. Thom was both rector and chairman of the Broederbond.

"Why can an Afrikaner not be black?" asked a reader's letter in *DIE BURGER* recently concerning the debacle after a young black boy was kicked out of the Voortrekkers.

Another letter in the same issue asked why Spaniards, Portuguese, Frenchmen, and Englishmen, among others, can identify with Afrikaner aspirations, but blacks cannot.

It is generally accepted that events have shown the Voortrekkers to be an anomaly and "hind ox" in South African society, despite that organization's attempts to adopt a more progressive image.

This probably will be the lot also of other standard-bearers of the Afrikaner ideal who discredited themselves as anachronisms even during the P.W. Botha administration, but lately, with a new "enlightenment," are advocating the preservation of "Afrikaans" and "Afrikaner culture," according to those familiar with the structures of the Afrikaner Broederbond (AB).

The University of Stellenbosch (US) and the FAK [Federation of Afrikaner Cultural Associations] may be the next to follow the course of the Voortrekker movement.

The AB's new "enlightened" role is due to its claim to be the "team leader" and even the architect of the De Klerk reforms, and the fact that De Klerk himself is a member of the AB Executive Board (UR).

Since its founding 70 years ago, the AB has already undergone an enormous metamorphosis. "It has moved from reasonable, tribal-based Afrikaner nationalism to liberal, capitalist nationalism; from a blood-and-soil nationalism to a nationalism of interests," says a teacher.

Today, the members are mostly rich, college-educated professionals who are willing to protect their privileged positions at any cost. With Pieter de Lange, the former rector of the RAU [Rand Afrikaans University] as chairman of the UR (having succeeded Minister Gerrit Viljoen in both positions) and De Klerk's brother Wimpie also on the board, there is much hope that the AB will transform not only itself, but also its "front organizations," such as the FAK, National Press, and SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation], into relevant organizations.

"However, the AB itself seems like a dinosaur, which must in turn rely on the image of the US for its credibility," dissatisfied academicians said this week.

Upon De Klerk's assumption of office in 1989, the *SUNDAY TIMES* predicted that De Klerk's Transvaal connections could spell the end of Stellenbosch's role as the cradle and "think tank" of enlightened and constitutional ideas. But Stellenbosch wasted no time in integrating De Klerk into its establishment, and in the process apparently relied heavily on its AB connections, people are saying now.

The big fear that has now arisen is that the university will soon have a rector who is also being "groomed" as De Lange's successor as chairman of the AB.

In student circles, there long has been unhappiness about the fact that the majority (11 out of 20) of the members of the Board at the US are members of the AB. A pamphlet on this issue was distributed on campus last year.

The current rector, Mike de Vries, who is also a director of Naspers, is resigning the middle of next year, and the Senate and Board will have to choose a successor shortly thereafter.

Rumors are now circulating to the effect that De Vries is beginning to detach himself from US early so that he can succeed Piet Cillie as chairman of Naspers.

The person supposedly being pushed by the De Klerk establishment and the AB as De Vries' successor as rector is Professor Andreas van Wyk. He was appointed for a term of five years as director general of Political Development under Chris Heunis, but he could stand the tension only for the half of the term.

Although contradictory, van Wyk is a member of both the Broederbond's Executive Board and the board of directors of Old Mutual. It is openly conjectured that van Wyk was one of a small, elite "think tank" behind the NP [National Party] (Bloemfontein) constitutional plan, intended to attempt to entrench the protection of minority rights as firmly as possible.

Now, progressive Stellenboschers are holding their breath at the notion that he is also destined to be AB chairman once De Lange resigns.

During the 1960's, Prof. H.B. Thom was rector and AB chairman at the same time. For many at Stellenbosch, to say nothing of ex-students, it is unacceptable to turn the clock in the New South Africa back from the 1990's to the 1960's. Consequently, there is mounting dissatisfaction over the role played by the AB and Naspers in US affairs.

Last November, 65 teachers, including 35 professors, sent a letter to the three directors of Naspers—Prof. Piet Cillie, "Dik" Dawid de Villiers, and Mike de Vries (also members of the US board)—to protest the vendetta that DIE BURGER has been waging against the University of West Cape Province (UWK) for several years. (In the meantime, Professor Elize Botha has replaced Cillie as Board member.)

The teachers also say openly that there is jealousy of the UWK and of most English universities that receive major support from foreign universities and that also have greater access to academic institutions.

In those circles, there is also a great deal of anxiety about the possibility that if the chairman of the AB and the rector are one and the same person, then Stellenbosch will go downhill due to increasing isolation.

Ironically enough, van Wyk and De Vries regularly boast that the US is the "Harvard" of South Africa.

There is particular concern about the legislation that is being prepared under De Vries' and van Wyk's wing to specify Afrikaans as the only language of instruction at the US. They feel that the implication of this is that 75 percent of the population which, under a new national language policy, will probably not take Afrikaans as a matriculation subject, will be unable, ipso facto, to have access to the US.

A parallel debate that is going on concerns the role that a university should play in a future New South Africa. While other Afrikaans universities, such as Bloemfontein, are wrestling with pioneering attempts to admit black students, Stellenbosch, together with the Broederbond, is preparing legislation that will close its doors to blacks.

The gowns will continue to flutter and the academic ivory towers will tremble with the struggle that is coming.

* Pretoria Microchip Plant Starts Production

92AF0735A Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans
31 Mar 92 p 6

[Article by Brian Schmidt: "SAMES Getting Up Steam Again; 120 Million Rand Microchip Plant Built in Pretoria"]

[Text] The government will be expanding its renovation program, whereby financial support was given in the past to business firms connected with the electronics industry, to include other sectors of the manufacturing industry, starting with the inauguration of a new SAMES (South African Micro Electronic Systems) microchip plant, said Derek Keys, minister of trade and industry and economic coordination. He also said that with the export of high technology products, South Africa can make a great contribution toward mitigating the current economic conditions. Dr. Hennie Smith, CEO of Technology and Industrial Strategy of the Department of Trade and Industry, also reacted to certain newspaper reports that the government was irresponsible in its "give-away" of 41 million rands to electronics firms. "It happens all over the world. Where an industry is identified as having great potential for export, it is financially supported, and no one takes any notice of it," he said. Dr. Joseph Curry of Trilix Ventures in America said that the American government yearly donates hundreds of millions to corporations for purposes of research and development. "After all, research and development are important, for it is on them that a country's export market is built. I do not know where the whole fuss about the so-called money-squandering is coming from," says Dr. Curry. SAMES built its new microchip plant in Pretoria at a cost of 120 million rands; it is one of the most modern plants of its kind in the world. "I do not know of any plant in the rest of the world that can be compared with this one. The production potential and technology that have gone into it are certainly unequalled if one bears in mind that only 120 million rands was spent on the project. "We also believe that SAMES shareholders hereby confirm that they have the same trust in the industry as they do in the future of South Africa," said Executive Director Heinz Fellinger.

* Iron Guard Plot Against TerreBlanche Viewed

92AF0735B Johannesburg *VRYE WEEKBLAD*
in Afrikaans 10-16 Apr 92 pp 4-5

[Article by Jacques Pauw: "Depraved Plan of Iron Guard Against TerreBlanche"]

[Text] A former member of the Afrikaner Resistance Movement (AWB), who says that he was a senior training officer in the Iron Guard of that organization, spoke this week of a "depraved" plan within the AWB, whereby blacks would be poisoned and the blame for that deed "planted" on the leader-in-chief of the AWB, Eugene TerreBlanche.

Jan Kotze, who says that he trained the Iron Guard in marksmanship, claims to be in possession of letters—on

AWB stationery—in which a former AWB leader proposes a project called "Operation Hunger" to a commandant in the military forces of the AWB in order to get rid of TerreBlanche.

VRYE WEEKBLAD has come into possession of a fragment of a letter dated 12 November 1991, in which the AWB leader says that he is in possession of enough thallium poison "to wipe out all the niggers in the country." The letter bears the words "Top Secret" and "Destroy Immediately." The commandant is addressed as "Dear Friend and Confidant."

According to the letter, this poison must be mixed with mealie-meal and left here and there in the townships. Evidence that the AWB is responsible for that action must be left with the poisoned meal in order, by so doing, to lay the blame on TerreBlanche so that he can be taken into custody.

The person who composed the letter writes: "Clues must be left lying around, in order to point the finger at the AWB. We must be able to wash our hands clean in all innocence. I shall also see to it that I get his signature on the letter commanding this plan to be carried out. A great many signatures have been obtained from him without his even knowing what he is signing."

TerreBlanche tells VRYE WEEKBLAD that he rejects Kotze's allegations and personally trusts every member of the Iron Guard. TerreBlanche says that he knows Kotze, but denies that this acknowledged far-rightist was ever a registered member of either the Iron Guard or the AWB. (See following report)

At the end of last year, Kotze was found guilty of conspiracy to murder and illegal possession of an AK-47 attack gun and ammunition, while he was part of a group of rightists who had planned to kill the leader of the Boer Resistance Movement, Andrew Ford.

Kotze, who was described during that trial as a "former member of the AWB and a confidant of the former AWB leader, Piet Rudolph," was sentenced to one year in prison, deferred for five years, on the conspiracy charge, and to three years in prison, deferred for five years, on the weapons charge. He also received an overall fine of 2,000 rands or 18 months of imprisonment.

Kotze was awaiting trial on yet another charge of illegal possession of a firearm and had to appear again this week in the Kimberley court.

The 30-year-old Kotze, who operates a farm on the banks of the Orange River in northern Cape Province, further admitted to VRYE WEEKBLAD that last year he was responsible for detonating a bomb in the township in Kimberley. Kotze claims that the explosives for the detonation had been stolen from a mine at Stilfontein in West Transvaal. He made the same admission at the end of last year to another Afrikaner journalist.

Kotze says further that the northern border district of Cape Province has become a hiding place for far rightist refugees. He says that Andries Kriel, a far rightist who is

being investigated for two bomb explosions at a post office and a school, is hiding out on a neighboring farm. The police confirmed this week that Kriel and another far rightist are being sought in connection with bomb explosions.

Kotze, who asserts that he is the leader of a rightist military coup in northern Cape Province and that he recently rejoined the AWB, says that he was the one who stole the memorandum in which "Operation Hunger" is proposed, from the AWB leader's office safe. Kotze recently moved from Pretoria to northern Cape Province.

He says that in recent months there has been violent discord within the AWB over the leadership of TerreBlanche and that people are afraid that the resignation of Piet "Skiet" Rudolph from that organization may ultimately lead to the resignation of a large number of members.

The unfortunate situation in which TerreBlanche finds himself stems from that leader's repeated threats of war—which, however, have not led to any actions—as well as his alleged drinking problem, widely known among his supporters, according to Kotze.

Kotze also claims—and this appears to be corroborated in the letter fragment now in the possession of VRYE WEEKBLAD—that during the second half of last year, the Iron Guard was planning a coup d'état against TerreBlanche, but deferred its execution because he still enjoys too much support.

In that letter the commandant speaks in the following terms: "The time has come for us to put your plan into operation. With this difference: a proposed 'coup' by the Iron Guard is not going to work. It might perhaps work with Plan A, but there are too many Boers who still have too much confidence in TerreBlanche.

"In Plan A the 'coup' would have worked, but now you must listen very well. This plan of mine cannot go wrong. I have developed it, elaborated it, and thought it all through, and I can think of no other plan that gives us this much credibility."

Kotze says that since the end of last year he has had in his possession the three letters that concern "Operation Hunger." He tried to sell those documents to an Afrikaner newspaper.

One of the letters is directed to a commandant in the Iron Guard, while the two others, alleges Kotze, are intended for the person who was to provide the poison for "Operation Hunger." In the memorandum to the commandant, dated 12 November 1991, the AWB leader writes:

"The leader-in-chief now looks as if he no longer has the strength or the sobriety to do what has to be done. No one disturbs people more than a man who merely talks and accomplishes nothing. Just now rightists are looking for actions, and he wants to move in circles and still somehow arouse them."

"Many of the old AWB members are giving up their membership, because over the last several years they have been hearing shibboleths about taking up arms and shooting; then when a splendid opportunity comes along to do some shooting, the leader backs out. How can any Boer worthy of the name believe in a leader who cannot lead in a time of danger?"

Concerning "Operation Hunger," the author of the letter says: "Your plans will have to be very thoroughly thought out, for if we make the slightest mistake, we are done for. From the very moment this operation begins, there is no turning back. I do not want to think about failing, but should that happen, no place in this world will be safe for us. If we can place the guilt on the leader in this way, then we are home free."

"There can be no greater day in history for us than that on which we take control of this land our forefathers died for, and build out of it a white nation."

Kotze says that he decided to make public the plan against TerreBlanche because it might have ultimately destroyed the AWB and caused further divisions. He says that he also has problems with the innocent black people who would have had to be killed under the terms of this plan.

Twice this past week VRYE WEEKBLAD met with Kotze in northern Cape Province; during these sessions, the latter acknowledged the contents of the letter fragment in the possession of VRYE WEEKBLAD. He said that he would hand over the remainder of this letter, as well as the two others, to VRYE WEEKBLAD, but on Wednesday he disappeared, and by Thursday morning he had still not returned to his farm.

At first Kotze said that he does not want to have to reveal his identity, and he did not want to have a photograph taken of him, either; but after his disappearance, and because the rest of the correspondence between the AWB leader and the command has not come to light, VRYE WEEKBLAD decided to publish his allegations.

TerreBlanche Reacts to Kotze's Allegations

Eugene TerreBlanche says that Johan Kotze is "unstable" and is not a member of the AWB. A police source, however, indicates that without a doubt Kotze was a member of this organization. During a court case last year evidence was presented that he was a "former member of the AWB."

The leader-in-chief of the AWB, Eugene TerreBlanche, says that he knows Kotze, but that he was never a member of the AWB because he was too "unstable to be admitted by the members of that organization."

"I believe that he is the type who can commit murder, and we would not have him in the organization," said TerreBlanche last week.

He says that he believes that Kotze is bad for the AWB, and that he is now making wild assertions in retaliation. TerreBlanche rejected the allegations that an AWB

leader and one of his commandants are involved in a plot to depose him in a "coup d'etat."

TerreBlanche says that he recalls Kotze as a "strange man" who walked into the offices of the AWB wearing a black uniform with something like a sword, requesting to become a member of the organization. His application for membership was denied because he was rejected as "unstable."

"Man, we do not take such people into this organization. We do not seek to recruit such people. It is absolute nonsense that he has ever held any sort of leadership role in the Iron Guard. I think he must live in a dream world and is now trying to take vengeance on us," says TerreBlanche.

He says that he knows the AWB leader and the commandant who are allegedly involved in the plot, and he does not for one moment believe that they were planning any coup d'etat. "The Iron Guard is a very special organization, and its members are very closely screened. There is no place for people such as Kotze. I trust every member of that organization," says TerreBlanche.

At the end of last year, during the court trial in which Kotze and others were tried on charges of conspiracy to murder, he was described as a "former AWB member" from Barkly-West near Kimberley in northern Cape Province and a confidant of the AWB leader, Piet Rudolph.

He testified at the trial that he had resigned from the AWB, saying: "I discovered too late that the swastika on my lapel was directly derived from Hitler's. Why, just see what happened at Ventersdorp. Besides, I subsequently had to listen to that sorry excuse of a leader whom I had considered a father-figure."

This week Kotze said that he had resigned his membership in the AWB after being taken into custody, but claims that he recently rejoined that organization and is once again active in the Iron Guard. During one of the interviews with VRYE WEEKBLAD, he was wearing an AWB cap.

Kotze said that his field general in the region is Daan Mostert from Port Nolloth, that he works under his command, and that they plan operations together. Mostert was not available for comment on Wednesday.

Several AWB members described Kotze as a member of that organization; and his former girl friend in Pretoria, who did not want her name mentioned, says there is no doubt about his being involved with the AWB, but she did not know in what capacity.

She says that in December of last year Kotze disappeared and that he returned a few weeks later with a sunburn. He would not say where he was, but this week Kotze said that in December of last year, he was at a training camp of the Iron Guard in Namibia.

A police source confirmed that without a doubt Kotze was a member of the AWB up to and including the time he was taken into custody in connection with the plot

against the life of Ford, but it is uncertain whether he was also a member of the Iron Guard. It is also uncertain whether after his conviction he once again became a member of the AWB.

Piet "Skiet" Rudolph refused to talk with VRYE WEEKBLAD this week about his alleged relationship with Kotze.

*** Former Iron Guardsman Notes Operations**

92AF0735C Johannesburg VRYE WEEKBLAD
in Afrikaans 10-16 Apr 92 p 5

[Article: "Marksman Has Lost Faith in His Leader"]

[Text] Jan Kotze, alleged member of the AWB (Afrikaner Resistance Movement) and of the Iron Guard, claims that he trained the Iron Guard in marksmanship and attended camps operated by that military movement. He claims that among others, they are prepared to murder policemen who are "antagonistically disposed" toward them.

Mr. Kotze, alleged senior member of the AWB from northern Cape Province, says that in December of last year he attended a special Iron Guard training camp at a farm in southern Namibia, where he trained members of that military group in marksmanship.

He did not wish to provide any further details about that camp, but says that about 30 Iron Guard members were there, undergoing training in all facets of warfare, including bushcraft, survival skills, marksmanship and the use of explosives, he said.

The leader-in-chief of the AWB, Eugene TerreBlanche, says that Kotze was never present at any training camp of the Iron Guard, and was too "unstable" to be a member of the latter organization.

Kotze's former girl friend in Pretoria, who did not wish to give her name, says that he did disappear for two weeks in December of last year, after which he returned with a sunburn. He told her later that during that time he had been "having a fling" with the rightists.

Kotze says that there were two former members of the French Foreign Legion at the training camp, who trained the Iron Guard in the art of warfare. There were also former members of the Rhodesian Selous Scouts at that camp.

Kotze, who last year was found guilty of having in his possession an AK-47 attack gun, and who admitted to VRYE WEEKBLAD that last year he had planted a bomb in Kimberley, says that the Iron Guard is armed with AK-47 attack guns, RPG rocket launchers, and "a great many explosives."

Kotze claims that there are only some 90 members of the Iron Guard, but that they are all exceptionally well trained. On the other hand, the military strength of the AWB, the victory commando, is made up of thousands of ordinary soldiers," he says.

There is a special unit within the Iron Guard that consists of only 10 men, which is designated and trained as a special bodyguard for TerreBlanche. He says that those men were also in attendance at the training camp in December.

He claims that he and his men in northern Cape Province have already identified strategic targets that must be eliminated in the course of a military offensive. He says that among others this includes policemen who are ill-disposed to far rightists and are investigating their activities. They also plan to occupy post offices and schools, for example.

The military members of the AWB in the area are linked by radio contact and ready to move into action, says Kotze. For example, if he leaves the district, he has to let Mostert or a designated member of the Iron Guard know where he is and when he plans to return.

Kotze says that because the far north of Cape Province is so remote and so far rightist, it is the ideal hiding place for ultra rightists who are on the run. He says that one end of his own farm is providing shelter for a far rightist, Andries Kriel, who is wanted by the police.

He resigned from the AWB at the end of last year because he did not want to cause any problems for that organization in connection with the Ford murder plot, and because he had lost confidence in the leadership of TerreBlanche.

Kotze says that he recently decided to become a member again because the AWB offers the only realistic solution and possesses the most effective military force. He says that he voted yes in the referendum, however.

When he came into the district two months ago, there were only nine members of the AWB, but he says that the number of members has greatly increased since that time.

Angola

UNITA Man Prevented From Registering To Vote

MB2105090592 (Clandestine) *Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa* 0500 GMT 21 May 92

[Excerpt] In Luanda yesterday the registration of voters was marked by long delays due to excessive bureaucracy and a number of irregularities. Dr. Vitorino Hossi, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's [UNITA] representative at the National Electoral Council [CNE], was prevented from registering as a voter at the 17 de Dezembro School in Samba Ward for allegedly not producing his identity card. Nevertheless, he was accompanied by two adult witnesses in line with CNE rules.

The incident, which took place shortly after Eduardo dos Santos and his wife were registered as voters, disappointed the residents, as well as observers present at the registration center. Hundreds of citizens were forced to return home due to delays and bureaucratic problems at the Samba registration center. [passage omitted]

* Luzamba Diamond Mining Project Launched

* Plans Detailed

92AF0773A Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS* in English 27 Mar 92 p 6

[Text] Diamond production at the Luzamba project in Angola will reach 1-million carats a year by the end of the third year, with total production estimated at 6.25-million carats in a seven year period.

In addition, prospecting has indicated 85 percent of the diamonds produced will be of gem quality, a high percentage compared with the type of stones produced in other countries.

To ensure maximum productivity at Luzamba, Angola Diamond Company (Endiama) contractor, Odebrecht gave special attention to the selection of the equipment to be used in the mining operations.

Because reserves are widely dispersed and require both terrace and alluvial mining, the company needed tough earth-moving equipment, loading machines and transport vehicles.

Barlows Equipment is to supply over 60 Cat machines and generator sets for the project, while among Odebrecht's other requirements are drilling machines, tractors, dump trailers, cranes, pump sets, mini sub-stations, transformers, lighting towers and air compressors.

The section of the river to be mined flows along a smooth and often deep valley course with alternating rapids and shallows.

Preparation for mining includes diverting this river during the three month "dry" season while the water level is 15 to 50 m deep.

While known deposits are worked, Odebrecht will identify and prospect new reserves, the first being 20 km strips of land along both banks of the Cuango River between Caria and Bula.

In the southern region the mining areas will be divided into two parts, with primary deposits prospected by De Beers and alluvial deposits by Odebrecht.

In the second area under consideration Odebrecht will have sole responsibility for prospecting.

After analysis, mining will begin in four areas—Mucussuca 1 which already has a heavy media concentrator, Mucussuca 2, Janange and Locola, as well as the Cuango riverbed.

* Brazilian Group

92AF0773B Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS* in English 27 Mar 92 p 31

[Text] A former military base is to get a new peace-time life as the headquarters of a multimillion dollar mining operation in north eastern Angola—the Luzamba project.

Brazil-based Odebrecht Mining Services is to exploit the vast diamond resources of the Cuango River basin.

"We intend to transfer to Angola the most advanced techniques for planning and organizing a diamond mine or other entrepreneurial project," says Odebrecht Mining Services vice-president, Delmar Siqueira.

Odebrecht will undertake extensive research and prospecting in the Cuango basin, increasing knowledge of the country's diamond reserves.

During its most productive stage the mining project will employ 1,750 people, with wider benefit from the facilities provided at Luzamba reaching an estimated 7,500 people.

Initially Luzamba will be a self-supporting community with a population of about 800, but facilities including schools, a hospital, and airport will serve up to 7,500 people in the local communities along the Cuango river from Caria in the south to Bula in the north.

To meet the needs of the area a water distribution system will be installed, with Odebrecht taking responsibility for treating the water of the Cuango River, storing and distributing it.

Electric power will be supplied by Caterpillar diesel generators, provided by Barlows Engine as there is no hydro-electric power in the region.

Buildings will be designed to be flexible in their use, and construction planned as economically as possible with advantage taken of local raw materials and workers where available, the spokesperson said.

Initially the project will be entirely supplied by air so improvements to Luzamba airport are planned, including paving of the apron, lighting of the runway, and introduction of a fire brigade service.

Odebrecht also hopes to initiate an agricultural project aimed at producing vegetable and animal foodstuffs locally, so saving on cost and providing further training and employment for local residents.

A health unit will offer general and medical treatment including X-rays, hospitalization and surgery where necessary. Schooling will be provided at primary and high school level.

*** Red Army Veterans 'Control' Black Market**

92AF0759A Johannesburg *VRYE WEEKBLAD*
in Afrikaans 10-16 Apr 92 p 23

[Article by Marius Bosch: "Red Army Veterans Hit It Big in Angola"; first paragraph is *VRYE WEEKBLAD* introduction]

[Text] There are people making a profit from the shaky Angolan peace. They are the troops of the former Red Army who stayed behind and who control the black market, writes Marius Bosch.

Luena, Angola—In the Angolan capital's central Moxico Province, the last important battlefield of the civil war, the veterans of the Red Army are the only people making a profit from the peace—they are in control of the flourishing and exploitative black market.

Jonas Savimbi, the leader of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and former rebel leader, paid a visit to Luena this week, where he told a couple thousand followers that UNITA began its first attack against the Portuguese colonists in that small town.

But only three blocks from the Savimbi rally, you can buy a brand-new bicycle for \$200—and an old Red Army truck can be bought for the same price.

Former Soviet soldiers, who supported the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] against Savimbi, have total control over the black market, according to the local population.

Weekly Aeroflot flights from Luanda provide literally truckloads of goods, which are sold from rickety steel tables on the street or in open-air markets. Peddlers also offer South African-made spaghetti, Portuguese wine, Angolan material, and meat from Brazil.

Victor Borges, a Portuguese settler who has lived in Luena for 36 years, says that he gets all the alcohol that he sells in his shop from "the Soviets." They control the whiskey market, and a crate of beer from South Africa costs around \$36.

Because of the Aeroflot flights, the Red Army men can better the prices of any local dealer. The black market in Luena is also probably easier to operate than in Luanda—the risk of getting caught is so much greater there.

The troops of the Red Army stayed behind after the hostilities ended last May. Savimbi's troops placed Luena under siege for 45 days. But UNITA, with U.S.

support, signed a peace agreement with the MPLA government, and the United Nations will supervise the elections in September.

Borges has lived in the country throughout the 30-year conflict—first the war against the Portuguese, and then the 16-year civil war between the MPLA and UNITA.

"I was never afraid," Borges says. But bullet holes and dilapidated houses everywhere bear witness to the bloody struggle that left the Angolan infrastructure and economy in tatters.

The weapons of war are now used by the local population for other purposes; for example, there is a Soviet Mig that has become a water tank.

Western relief workers must pay about \$40 to have 4,000 liters of water delivered to their house, says Lem Weston, an American coordinator in Luena.

He says that if they travel at night, they must be accompanied by the police.

"Crime is everywhere here, and if you do not nail something down, it is gone," Weston says.

"The hardest job here is as a general in FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] (the government troops)," says Weston. FAPLA troops were last paid months ago, and they have already begun to run amok.

Mozambique

Dhlakama Believes Cease-Fire To Be Signed Soon
MB2105084292 London BBC World Service in English
0435 GMT 21 May 92

[Telephone interview with Afonso Dhlakama, president of the Mozambique National Resistance in Nairobi, by Hilary Andersson in London on the "Network Africa" program on 20 May; recorded]

[Text] Last night Hilary Andersson phoned up Renamo's [Mozambique National Resistance] leader, Afonso Dhlakama, who was in Nairobi on his way back from a visit to London, and asked him if Renamo did habitually attack goods convoys and civilians as alleged:

[Dhlakama] Who makes massacres? Who attacks civilians? Military from Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front], militia from Frelimo because they not get food, they not have salaries. They are demoralized. All people, even in Maputo, you can ask it, it is not secret. [sentence as heard] Renamo cannot attack civilians because we are in the bush for 15 years to try and get a democracy, human rights, justice for those Mozambicans.

[Andersson] Is it not the case that your troops must be suffering from lack of food, just like other people in Mozambique, and that they might sometimes take it upon themselves to attack food convoys?

[Dhlakama] We have food although are drought in Mozambique. Although this year this food is not enough, but we have food for our troops, and even in some areas we have food for people, civilians.

[Andersson] Why is it taking so long to get peace in Mozambique?

[Dhlakama] Well, it is easy for you to understand why because government was not ready to accept democracy in Mozambique. But we believe that both sides are tired—Renamo and Frelimo. We believe that this year, sure, Mozambicans can get peace because now delegations will go to Rome to continue to discuss about two issues that are important—military issues and the Constitution. After that, sure, they can sign an agreement to cease-fire in Mozambique.

[Andersson] And when would you expect the cease-fire to be signed by?

[Dhlakama] Well, it is difficult to say when, but we believe that it can be soon. We already signed the main issues, the main documents. Now they will be discussing about military to form one national Army, and Renamo must convince Frelimo to accept to suspend some articles that are dangerous when Frelimo can be using that after the cease-fire because Frelimo will continuing governing Mozambique until general elections.

Commentary on Dhlakama's Visit to UK

MB2105122092 (Clandestine) *Voz da Renamo*
in Portuguese 0500 GMT 21 May 92

[Station commentary]

[Text] Afonso Dhlakama's, president of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], visit to Great Britain has thrown President Joaquim Chissano off balance. We are in a position to confirm that the Renamo president visited Great Britain with a view to meeting Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe. Of course the meeting has not taken place because the Frelimo Chairman Joaquim Chissano asked President Mugabe to call it off. Chissano has not justified his decision, but Renamo would like to clarify the situation.

When Renamo President Afonso Dhlakama met Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe in January 1992, it was agreed that the two would hold further meetings. Accordingly, a meeting between Presidents Afonso Dhlakama and Robert Mugabe was scheduled to take place in London.

What one cannot understand is Frelimo Chairman Joaquim Chissano's statements that the Renamo leader was in London to ask for money from business groups like Lonrho [London Rhodesia]. Chissano added that Lonrho had given \$15 million and that a Portuguese gentleman by the name of Buliosa had been asked to give 5 million [currency not given] to Renamo.

That is what Chissano said in Maputo, as reported by Frelimo's news media which was then quoted by international news services.

President Chissano also said that President Dhlakama had traveled on a Kenyan passport in order to enter London under a false name.

In fact, President Chissano is right to be so concerned about President Dhlakama's visit to Great Britain

because he never thought that the Renamo leader would be able to enter that country and be received by British officials. Chissano has been taken by surprise.

Contrary to what President Chissano claimed, Renamo President Afonso Dhlakama did not go to London to ask for money but to meet President Mugabe. A great number of people know this, and President Robert Mugabe himself can confirm that. It was not a secret that Presidents Dhlakama and Mugabe were to meet.

As we all know, the Frelimo government survives at the expense of Zimbabwe's and other armies. Zimbabwe comes first in the list of countries assisting the Frelimo regime. It is also known that Frelimo is no longer willing to fight a lost war, least of all fighting against its Renamo brothers. As for the Zimbabweans, they have come to Mozambique as a mercenary force bent on killing all those who support Renamo. The Zimbabweans are paid thousands upon thousands of dollars to kill Mozambicans. (?There is no secret) about that, including the fact that the Zimbabweans often kill 10 or 20 Mozambicans. In other words, the Zimbabwean soldiers kill anything that appears in front, including children, adults, and elderly people, as well as dogs and goats. They do that as a means of earning a living because they get no pay if they do not kill. In brief, the Zimbabweans are in Mozambique as merchants of death. That is why peace for Mozambique cannot be achieved by Mozambicans if it does not serve the interests of Zimbabweans.

We believe that President Mugabe ought to show Mozambicans that he wants peace, and wants to see Mozambicans establish a democratic system. That is, Mugabe should give up its hegemonic strategy for Mozambique.

President Chissano depends on Mugabe, and that is why he has resorted to maneuvers, while the Zimbabweans wish to protract the conflict in exchange for money.

So, the scheduled meeting between Presidents Dhlakama and Mugabe fitted within the framework of the Mozambican democratization process.

As for the Kenyan passport mentioned by President Chissano, it does not make sense because it is an open secret that President Afonso Dhlakama and other Renamo officials travel on Kenyan passports. Every country is aware of that arrangement. Kenya has a special status in the ongoing peace process, under the terms of which it has issued Renamo officials with documentation. That was agreed two years ago, and even President Joaquim Chissano is aware of such arrangements. As a matter of fact, our delegates to the Maputo-based Joint Verification Commission carry Kenyan passports. The Renamo delegation to the Rome talks travels on Kenyan passports.

In November 1991, President Dhlakama visited Portugal having been received by Mario Soares, president of the Portuguese Republic, Portuguese Prime Minister Cavaco Silva, and other senior Portuguese Government

officials. On several occasions, President Dhlakama visited Rome where he met Italian Prime Minister Mr. Andreotti. The Renamo leader has also visited the Vatican on several occasions.

During those visits, the honorable Comrade Chissano never complained about the passport on which President Dhlakama was traveling. One cannot, therefore, understand why president Dhlakama cannot travel on a Kenyan passport when he wishes to visit Great Britain.

We know that President Chissano has been taken by surprise with President Dhlakama's visit to London, considering that the Frelimo regime has been receiving massive British assistance, including the training of Frelimo soldiers in Nyanga, Zimbabwe. Moreover, Great Britain has always fought Renamo through the military assistance it gives to Frelimo and Zimbabwe. Whereas Great Britain had never held high level talks with Renamo, President Chissano was thrown off balance when he learned of the visit because he knows that all his lies were ignored in London. Aware of President Dhlakama's ability, Chissano realizes that the British will finally discover all of the Frelimo regime's maneuvers and propaganda ploys.

We feel sorry for President Chissano because he does not know what democracy means. President Chissano thinks that he can continue to mobilize the attention of all western European countries like he has been doing over the past 17 years. He ignores the fact that democracy requires courage. He cannot accept that other political forces may talk or have talked to those who have backed and dealt with Frelimo. Only a honest, strong, and capable man does not fear that his opponents may speak to those whom he deals with. However, a man who thrives on propaganda and lies is always afraid of being unmasked by those he has deceived.

That is the case of our brother Chissano. It is about time that Chissano learns that democracy and Marxism are two different things. In a democratic system, people should let others talk. So, we would like to impress on President Chissano to begin learning how one lives in a democratic country.

Finally, we would like to state that President Afonso Dhlakama's visit to London has been a great success because he was able to meet important British Government officials, and to discuss issues relating to the democratization of Mozambique, as well as the role that Great Britain may play in the peace process. We stressed the importance of democracy for Mozambique, and how democracy can be established and guaranteed. President Dhlakama asked the British Government to assist in a democracy program for Mozambique once a cease-fire accord is signed. That is, Great Britain should assist all parties in getting ready for elections.

In reply, the British Government said it was ready to help Mozambicans.

After his visit to Britain, President Dhlakama left London for Kenya where he is now.

Namibia

Angola's Dos Santos Arrives on 'Working Visit'

MB2105195792 *Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese* 1900 GMT 21 May 92

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Jose Eduardo dos Santos is paying a one-day working visit to Namibia. He has already arrived in Windhoek. The Boeing 737 of the Angolan Airlines landed at Windhoek International Airport at about 1645 [1545 GMT]. It was carrying President Jose Eduardo dos Santos; Ana Paula dos Santos, his wife; and the other members of team accompanying him on his visit to Namibia.

He was welcomed at Windhoek International Airport by Sam Nujoma, his Namibian counterpart, members of the Namibian Government, and a large crowd. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos is scheduled to attend an official dinner within the next few minutes. It will be hosted by Namibian President Sam Nujoma at the Palace of the Government here in Windhoek. [passage omitted]

Meets With Nujoma

MB2205081792 *Windhoek Namibian Broadcasting Corporation Network in English* 0500 GMT 22 May 92

[Text] President Sam Nujoma says although Namibia's struggle for economic development will take time, the government's policy of national reconciliation and unity will enable the country to eventually achieve success.

President Nujoma made this statement at State House last night when he met visiting Angolan head of state, Jose Eduardo dos Santos. The president noted that not only Namibia, but also Angola and other Southern African countries, were struggling for economic survival.

President Dos Santos, who also held discussions with Prime Minister Hage Geingob and cabinet members, said the Angolan delegation came to examine the possibilities for closer cooperation and trade with Namibia.

The two countries are working on agreements in the fields of transport, communications, water, electricity, and fishing.

The Angolan head of state also attended a reception held in his honor at State House last night. After the occasion, he met ambassadors of African countries represented in Namibia.

Today President Dos Santos will meet businessmen, address the National Assembly, and pay visits to [words indistinct] and Katutura, before leaving Namibia this afternoon.

Government Silent on Island Dispute With Botswana

MB2005192792 *Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English* 15 May 92 p 3

[Report by Josef Motinga: "Government Tight-Lipped on Botswana's Island Claims"]

[Text] Attempts to clarify Namibia's position on the disputed Kasikili Island territory, claimed by both Botswana and Namibia, proved fruitless yesterday, when no Government representative would take responsibility for speaking on the issue.

In the meantime, according to unconfirmed reports President Sam Nujoma intends to visit Botswana on May 24 to discuss the matter.

On Wednesday May 13, Botswana's permanent secretary of External Affairs, a certain Garebamono, claimed the island had belonged to Botswana, since a Portuguese-German-British treaty of 1892.

Interviewed by the NBC [Namibian Broadcasting Corporation], he quoted the OAU charter which says colonial borders must be respected.

The Namibian tried to get clarification from the Namibian Government on the claim, but without success. The journalist was referred by Foreign Affairs to State House, back to Foreign Affairs, then to the Prime Minister's Office and again back to State House.

While officials quibbled and hesitated over who should speak on the matter, one point emerged clearly: that the issue is being discussed at a high level, referring back to recent discussions between President Sam Nujoma, Quett Masire of Botswana and Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe in Gaborone.

During a press conference on Wednesday, SWAPO's [South-West African People's Organization's] Secretary General, Moses Garoeb also stated the issue was being discussed at the highest level.

Meanwhile, there seems to be no official word from either side on the exact position of the border between the two countries. Some say the Chobe River is generally accepted as the border, but nothing further is known as to whether that border is in the middle of the river, on the Namibian, or on the Botswana side of the banks.

According to a source who recently visited the area, the island itself lies near the junction between the Zambezi and Chobe rivers, where the Chobe forms a tributary. The island is on the Namibian side of the tributary, but the main stream of the Chobe is beyond the island, he said.

According to other reliable sources, Kasikili Island does in fact belong to Botswana. After a shooting incident between the Botswana Defence Force and South African soldiers stationed on Kasikili in 1984, a Joint Commission of Inquiry was established, which found that the island was Botswana territory.

19 May Press Review on Aircraft Purchase

MB1905131192

[Editorial Report]

THE NAMIBIAN

Timing, Secrecy of Aircraft Purchase Questioned—"We do not begrudge the President or Government their own plane," notes the page 7 editorial in Windhoek THE

NAMIBIAN in English on 15 May. "But we regret both the timing and the secrecy surrounding the R[rand]80 million deal signed this week involving the purchase of an executive jet valued. We also understand that it was this proposed deal which precipitated the resignation of our former Minister of Finance, Dr Otto Herrigel." Even though the purchase of the aircraft could be vindicated in years to come, at this stage there are a number of unanswered questions which were not addressed in the Ministry of Information's statement. "Why, for example, can the public not be informed of what the entire deal encompasses? Is it true, for example, that the purchase of the R80 million Falcon includes two helicopters—one to be given to Namibia at 'half price' and the other free of charge? (Presumably these are to be used for the surveillance of our marine resources). Why can the public not be informed of what the French contribution to the purchase is going to be and what Namibia will have to cough up? Why could the Government not at least have waited until the current crippling drought is over before making such a pricey purchase?"

Swaziland

Detained ANC Youth Transported to Border Post

MB2105060492 Mbabane Radio Swaziland Network in English 1600 GMT 20 May 92

[Text] All 47 alleged ANC [African National Congress] members detained at the Big Bend Prison more than two weeks ago were this afternoon freed and transported to Lavumisa Border Gate by the police on their way to Natal, whence they had come.

The move taken by government, the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, and the ANC, follows interrogations by high ranking ANC representatives at Big Bend Prison yesterday, at the end of which the representatives of the ANC denied knowledge of their military mission in Tanzania and Zambia.

It was the second ANC denial of their existence since the group arrived in the country more than two weeks ago. The head of the ANC repatriation program, Mr. Jackie Selebi, said his organization knew nothing about the youth being recruited for military training, and he said his organization would only help repatriate them on humanitarian grounds—not that they are their members.

The press was kept at bay when the interrogations were made, and it could not be established who actually recruited the boys, most of whom are in their teens.

Three Members Seek Swazi Asylum

MB2105102492 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 21 May 92 pp 1, 24

[Report by Bongani Dlamini: "ANC [African National Congress] Trio Seeks Asylum"]

[Text] Three young people, identifying themselves as members of the African National Congress (ANC), in South Africa, have arrived in the kingdom requiring asylum.

The group arrived on Tuesday [19 May] afternoon in Mbabane.

The three are Mary Ngomane (24), Moses Madalane (18) and Vusi Makhubela (18).

They said they were from KwaNyamazane, in the KaNgwane homeland of South Africa.

Their arrival coincided with yesterday's repatriation of 47 other South African youth who had been detained in the Big Bend Prison since they arrived in different groups over the past few weeks claiming to be ANC members on their way to Zambia and Tanzania for military training.

They were yesterday transported back to South Africa by a delegation of ANC representatives who came here to hold discussions with the government.

The three produced ANC identity cards to show that they were genuine members of the organisation.

The youth said they are in this country to stay and that they are not prepared to go back to South Africa, even if authorities here say so.

Ngomane told The Times that their case was a genuine one because the ANC offices at Nelspruit are aware of their transition.

"Our officers are aware that we are here in Swaziland and they are the ones who gave us the direction and the relevant offices to contact when we arrive here," she said.

She said that their identity card numbers were registered by their office so that in case of trouble the officers can come to their assistance.

They said if the country cannot accommodate them as refugees, it must transfer them to Tanzania where they will continue their studies in politics.

The youth said when they arrived in this country they were given accommodation by a Swazi who then took them to United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees' office.

"The person we found there referred us to the police but we could not go there because we feared that we might be detained and deported," said Ngomane.

She said what they fear is that the police might take them back to South Africa where they do not want to go because of the situation there.

She said they were aware of the repatriation of the group of 47 who claimed to be ANC members but said their case was different.

Police spokesman, Inspector Azaria Ndzimandze said the arrival of the three perplexed the police.

He said they are now confused what to do if it is true that the three are here with the knowledge of the ANC.

He said they are, however, going to take care of the three while they contact the ANC headquarters in Johannesburg through the Ministry of Foreign affairs.

The three are presently staying at the police station in Mbabane.

Government, EEC Sign Finance Agreements 21 May

MB2205061892 Mbabane Radio Swaziland Network in English 1600 GMT 21 May 92

[Text] The European Economic Community, EEC, and government today signed a financing agreement for two EEC funded projects worth over 12,000 emalangeni to be implemented in Swaziland during the current year.

The minister for economic, planning and development, Senator Solomon Dlamini, signed for government, and the head of the EEC southern Africa Division in the Commission's Directorate General for Development and [word indistinct], Mr. (Jacob Hutsman), signed for the EEC.

Mr. (Hutsman) said the first agreement is for the technical cooperation program which provides 12 person years of technical assistance to selected key agencies in Swaziland's public and parastatal sectors at about 6.65 million emalangeni, which should be provided as a grant from the Seventh European Development funds. (Hutsman) said the planned duration of the project is two years. He said the project originates from government's concern over the nonavailability of qualified and experienced local manpower in certain critical areas of the economy and in administration.

(Hutsman) said the EEC recognized the importance of this concern and it is aware that the success of the country's current development effort depends significantly on the strengthening of Swaziland's professional and managerial capacity.

He said the second agreement is for a SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference] project entitled International Baccalaureus Studies for the SADCC region which responds to present crises in secondary education systems in SADCC [word indistinct] countries, Angola and Mozambique. Mr. (Hutsman) said it also seeks to utilize the excellent facilities that are available in Swaziland for training students to achieve an internationally acceptable university entrance qualification in the fields of science, applied science and mathematics. This regional project will be about 6.06 million emalangeni provided as a grant from the Seventh European Development Fund. (Hutsman) said the scholarships will be awarded for a period of three years, and the total implementation period for this project would be five years. These projects, Mr. (Hutsman) said, would be funded respectively from the Swaziland National Indicative program, and from the Regional Indicative Program for southern Africa with funds made available by the EEC under the Fourth Lome Convention.

Zambia

Botswana's Masire Arrives 20 May for Talks

MB2105060592 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1830 GMT 20 May 92

[Text] [passage indistinct] Sir Ketumile [President Masire of Botswana] was met at Lusaka International Airport by President Chiluba, Acting Vice President Mr. Zimba, and other top government officials. He inspected a guard of honor mounted by the 2d Battalion of the Zambia Regiment before leaving for State House with Mr. Chiluba where the two leaders will be holding (?meetings). Sir Ketumile is accompanied by Minister of Water and Mineral Resources Archibald Mogwe and also on his delegation is Southern African Development Coordination Conference, SADCC, Executive Secretary Simba Makoni.

Meets With Chiluba

MB2105100592 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0500 GMT 21 May 92

[Text] President Quett Masire of Botswana has assured Zambia that his country would ensure relief food meant for Zambia is not delayed in Botswana. Dr. Masire, who was speaking at a state dinner hosted for him by President Frederick Chiluba last night, said cooperation

between Zambia and Botswana should be seen to be improving, especially now that they are experiencing the worst drought in years. Dr. Masire said nations in the southern African region may [words indistinct] if they are individually, collectively, politically, and economically strong.

And President Chiluba said that it is sad to note that trade within the region has increased with the industrialized countries, while it is not encouraging trade within itself. Mr. Chiluba said the region shall not reverse the trend unless the countries in the region cooperate and work more effectively than ever before.

Concludes Visit 21 May

MB2105184192 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 21 May 92

[Text] Botswana President Dr. Quett Masire left Lusaka this afternoon after a two-day official visit to Zambia. Dr. Masire was seen off at the Lusaka International Airport by President Frederick Chiluba, and Acting Vice President Mr. Newstead Zimba. Dr. Masire inspected the guard of honor mounted by the Second Battalion Zambia Regiment. He was accompanied by Minister of Natural Resources Mr. Archibald Mogwe and Southern African Development Coordination Conference Executive Secretary Dr. Simba Makoni.

Liberia

ECOMOG Deployment Facing Problems

AB2005193592 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 20 May 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The West African peacekeeping force in Liberia, ECOMOG, is apparently encountering problems as it begins deployment in areas of the country controlled by Charles Taylor's NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia]. Under the terms of the Yamoussoukro peace accord, ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] is meant to spread out through Liberia and, in fact, by May 18, should have begun the disarming of the different factions. But obstacles are causing delays. From Monrovia Klon Hine telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] An advanced contingent of ECOMOG troops destined for Maryland County in southeast Liberia has reportedly been prevented from entering Harper City. According to Interim President Amos Sawyer, the ECOMOG troops have also been prevented from finding accommodation in the city. He added that most houses in the city are occupied by NPFL soldiers.

Speaking at a meeting in Monrovia on Tuesday [19 May], President Sawyer appealed to Marylanders to find homes for ECOMOG soldiers. He said that instead of ECOMOG encamping and disarming the NPFL, the NPFL wants to encamp and disarm ECOMOG. President Sawyer also claimed that ECOMOG soldiers had been told by the NPFL only to enter cities in civilian clothes and without weapons.

Meanwhile, ECOMOG soldiers arrested four men, believed to be officers of the Armed Forces of Liberia, AFL, forces loyal to the late President Doe. Apparently, the four attempted to blow up an ECOMOG soldier with a hand grenade on Tuesday morning. The ECOMOG soldier, Sergeant J.Y. Lecourt, said the grenade was thrown into his room and landed on his chest, but failed to explode. [end recording]

ECOMOG, ULIMO Discuss Cooperation

AB2105210092 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 21 May 92

[Text] The ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] field commander has urged the United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia, ULIMO, to cooperate fully with ECOMOG troops now deployed at the Liberian-Sierra Leonean border. The ECOMOG field commander also called on ULIMO and NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] as well as Liberians to respect the cease-fire and remain where they are to be encamped and disarmed.

General Bakut made the appeal in Freetown during a meeting on Tuesday [19 May] with the military commander of ULIMO, Brigadier General Arma Youlo. He urged Mr. Youlo to make sure that his group refrains

from fighting the NPFL. The ULIMO commander has meanwhile assured the ECOMOG field commander that his group will not be an obstacle to peace in Liberia and that ULIMO will cooperate with the peacekeeping force.

Foreign Minister on ILA To Attend Libya Meeting

AB2105195992 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 21 May 92

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Baccus Matthews, says the decision of the Interim Legislative Assembly [ILA] to send a delegation to the African Parliamentary Union meeting in Libya was not made in keeping with the advice he offered.

According to a release, Minister Matthews says sending a delegation to Tripoli will be violating the United Nations embargo imposed on Libya and that resolutions of the Security Council are binding on all member states, including Liberia.

He added that as a founding member of the United Nations, Liberia has always adhered to all decisions and resolutions of the United Nations. As a matter of foreign policy, it cannot now be seen to be departing from that policy in the case of the Libyan sanctions.

Minister Matthews believed that the trip to Tripoli will have serious implications and repercussions for Liberia, considering the UN's role in Liberia's reconstruction and the peace process. According to the minister, the interim president, Dr. Amos Sawyer, who has constitutional authority over foreign policy, has also been sufficiently advised.

The clarification comes in the wake of an ILA decision that the body had accepted the invitation to attend the 15th session of the African Parliamentary Union in Tripoli. The decision accepting the invitation, the ILA said, was reached following a closed-door consultative meeting with the foreign minister, Matthews.

Nigeria

Fresh Riots Break Out in Lagos 21 May

AB2105153592 Paris AFP in English 1525 GMT
21 May 92

[Excerpt] Lagos, May 21 (AFP)—Police intervened to disperse gangs of "wreckers" as rioting broke out afresh Thursday [21 May] in the centre of Lagos, near the business district, a source close to the police said. Rioters sparked panic among crowds in the Broad Street area and caused traffic jams on the bridges linking the islands of Nigeria's economic capital to the mainland.

On Wednesday, ethnic clashes between Ibo and Yoruba traders in the same district left several people dead and many others injured, witnesses said. [passage omitted]

Kaduna Government Dissolved; Administrator Named

AB2205101092 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 0600 GMT 22 May 92

[Text] The Zangon Kataf local government in Kaduna State has been dissolved and a sole administrator

appointed. The local government was dissolved as a result of its poor handling of the disturbances in the area. The sole administrator is Mallam Haruna Zok, a former commissioner for animal health and forestry in Kaduna

State. At the swearing in of the sole administrator, Governor Dabo Lere announced that all offices, committees, and bodies appointed by the former administration had ceased to exist.

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